

REPERTORIUM

FÜR

PHYSIKALISCHE TECHNIK

FÜR

MATHEMATISCHE UND ASTRONOMISCHE

INSTRUMENTENKUNDE.

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

DR. PH. CARL,

PRIVATDOCENT AN DER UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN.

ERSTER BAND.

ATLAS.

TAFEL I BIS XXXVII.

MÜNCHEN, 1866.

VERLAG VON R. OLDENBOURG.

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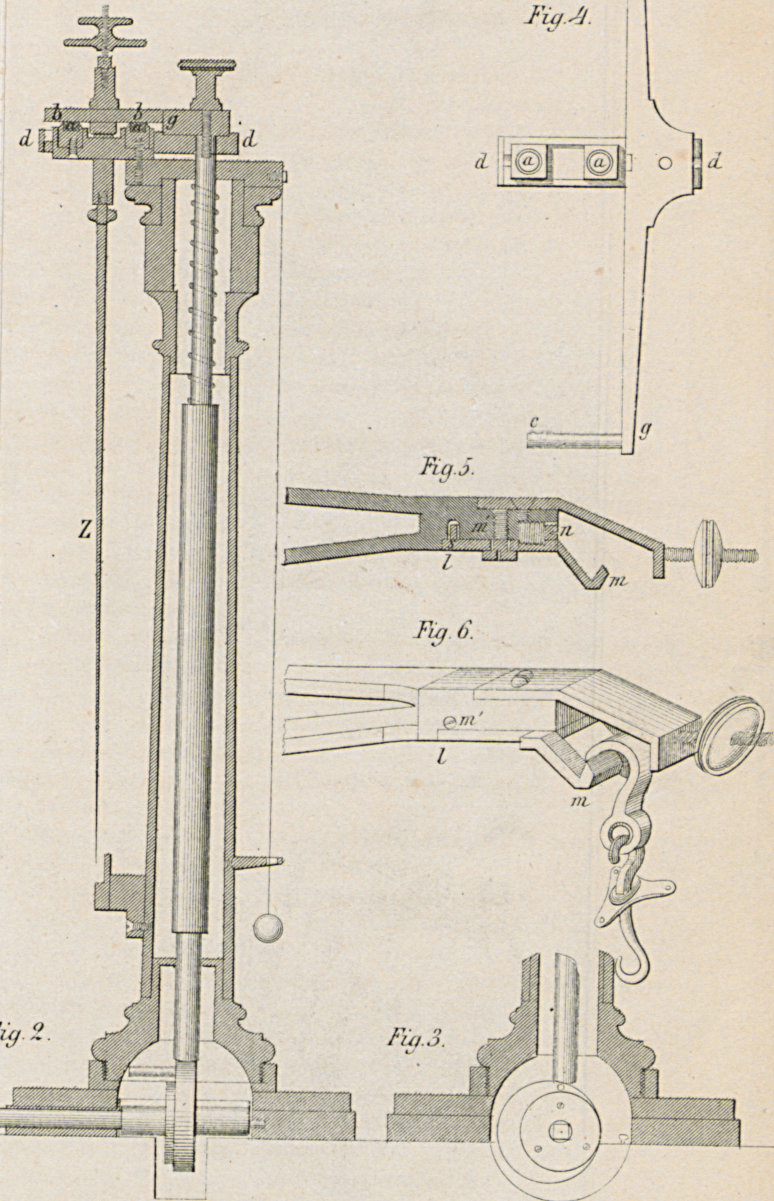
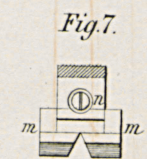
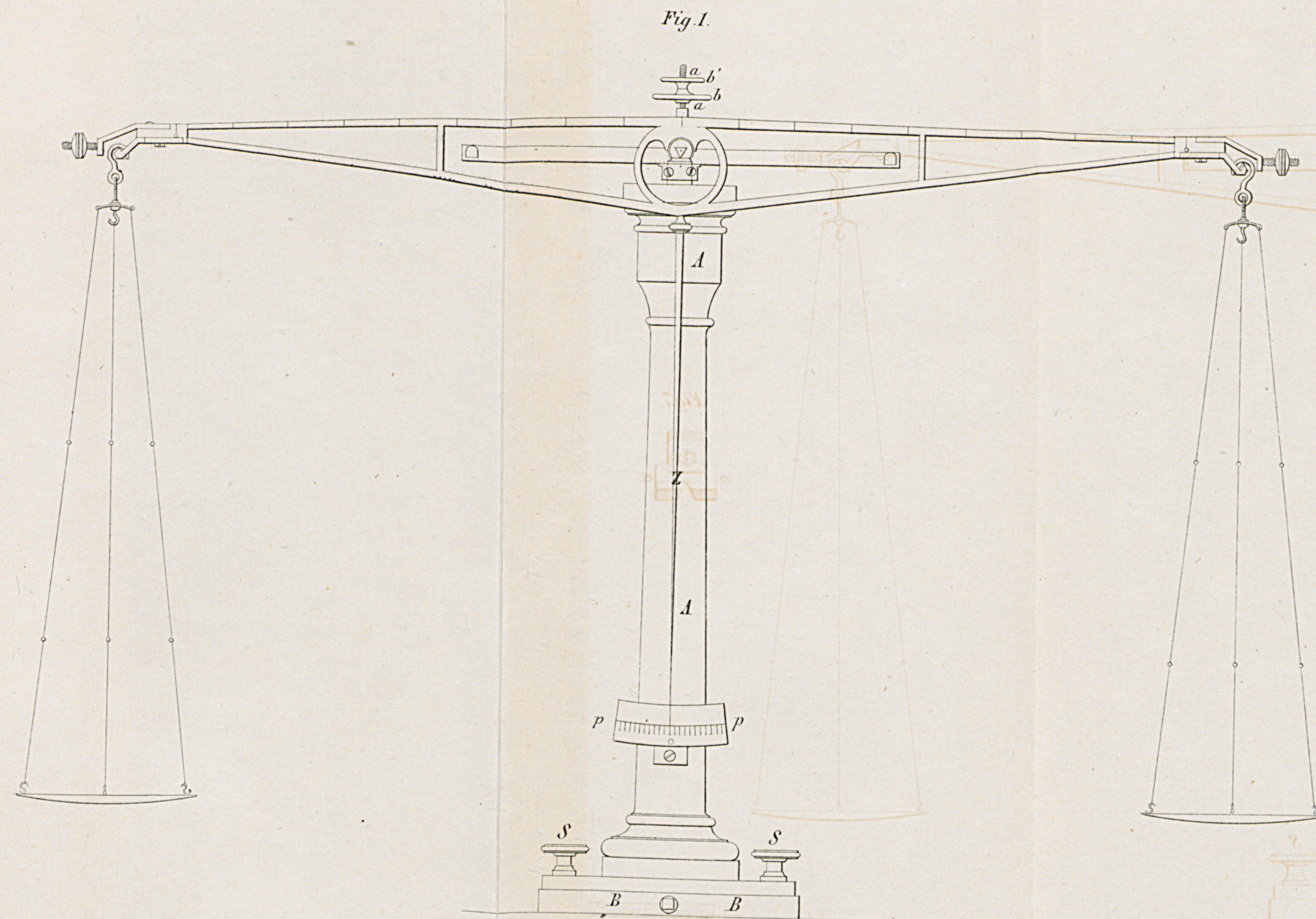


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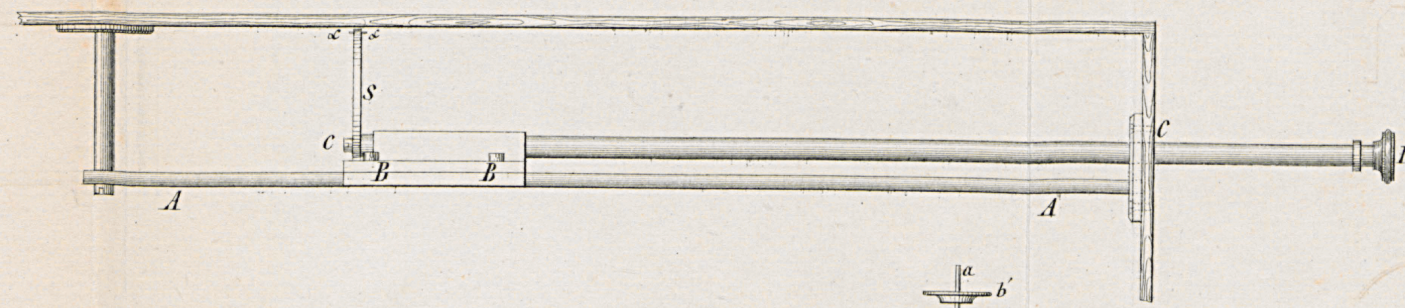


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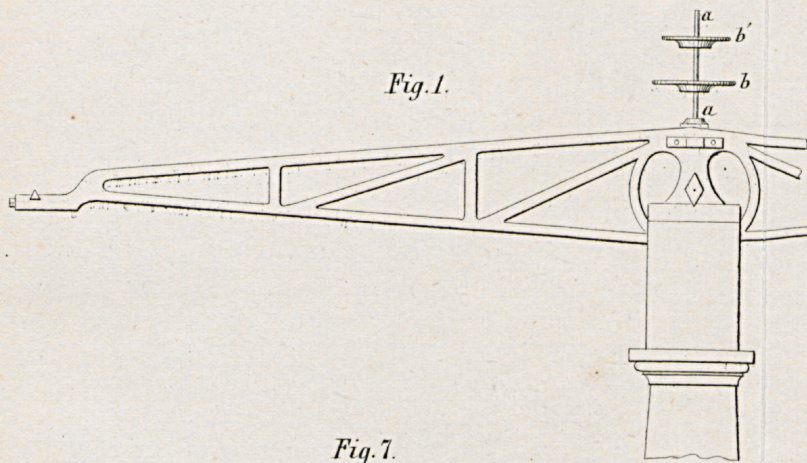


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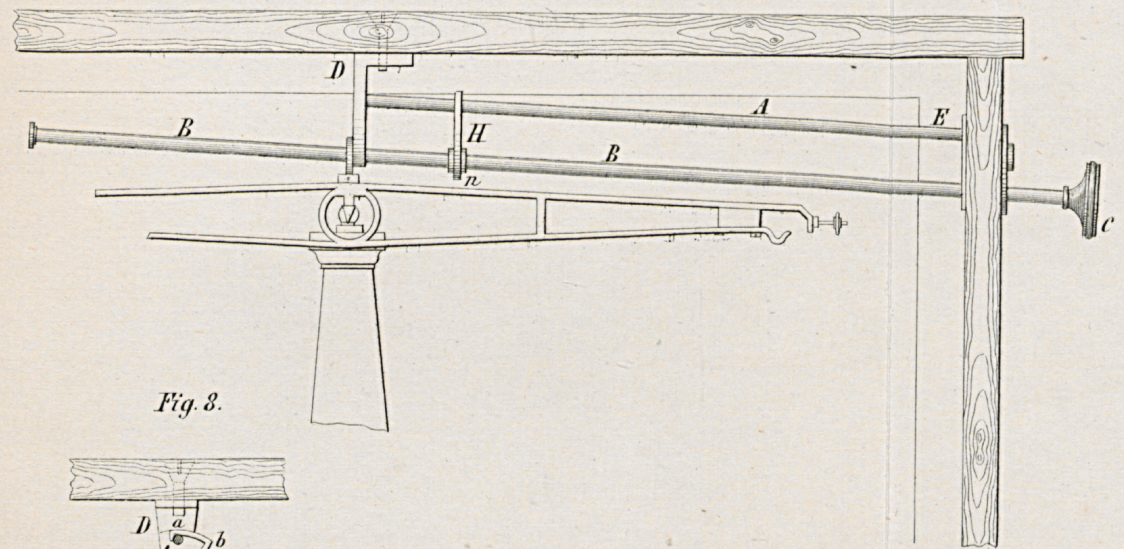


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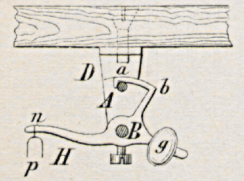


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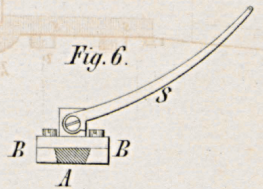


Fig. 2.

$\frac{1}{2}$ nat. Gröfse.



Fig. 3.

nat. Gröfse.

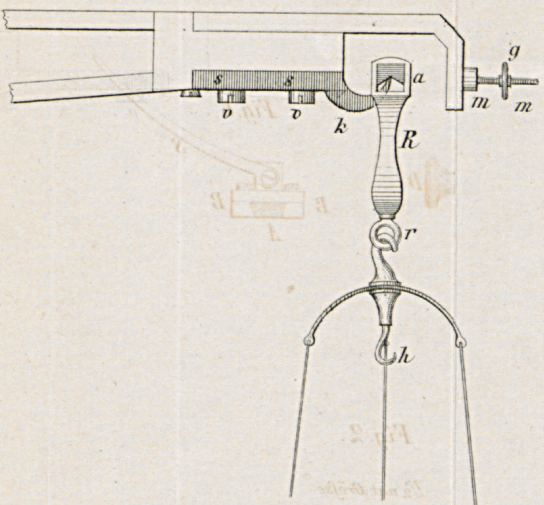


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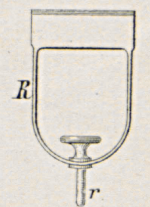


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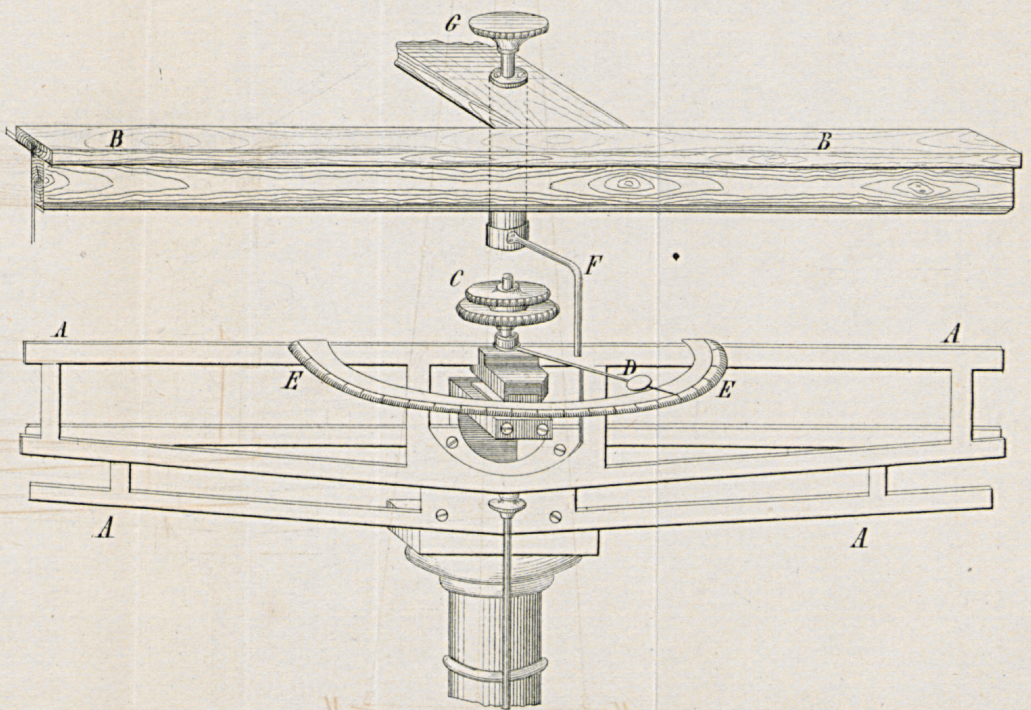


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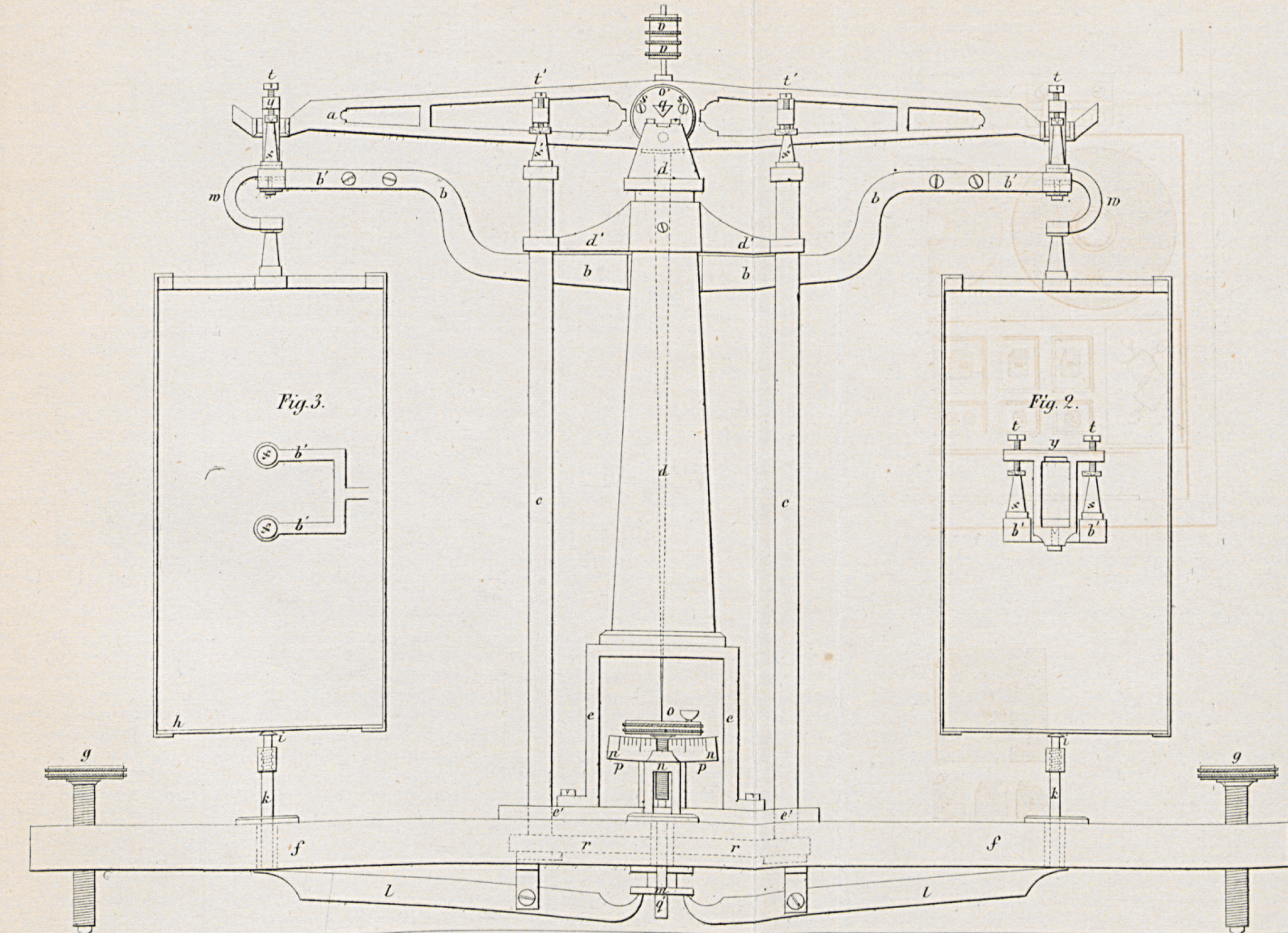


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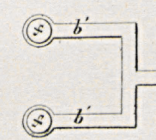


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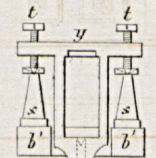


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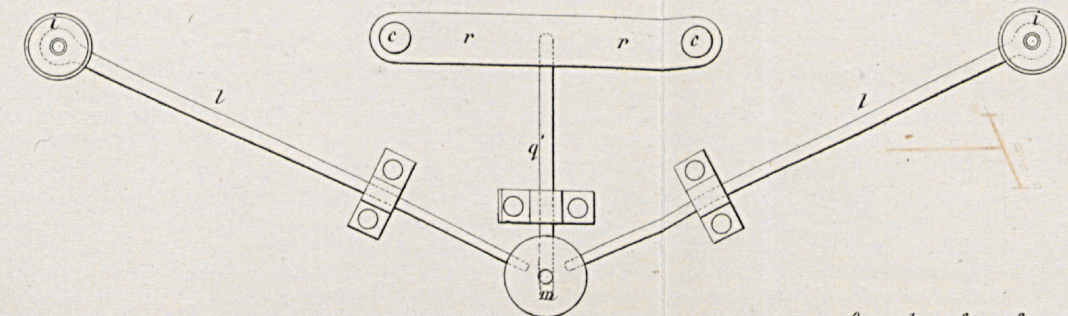


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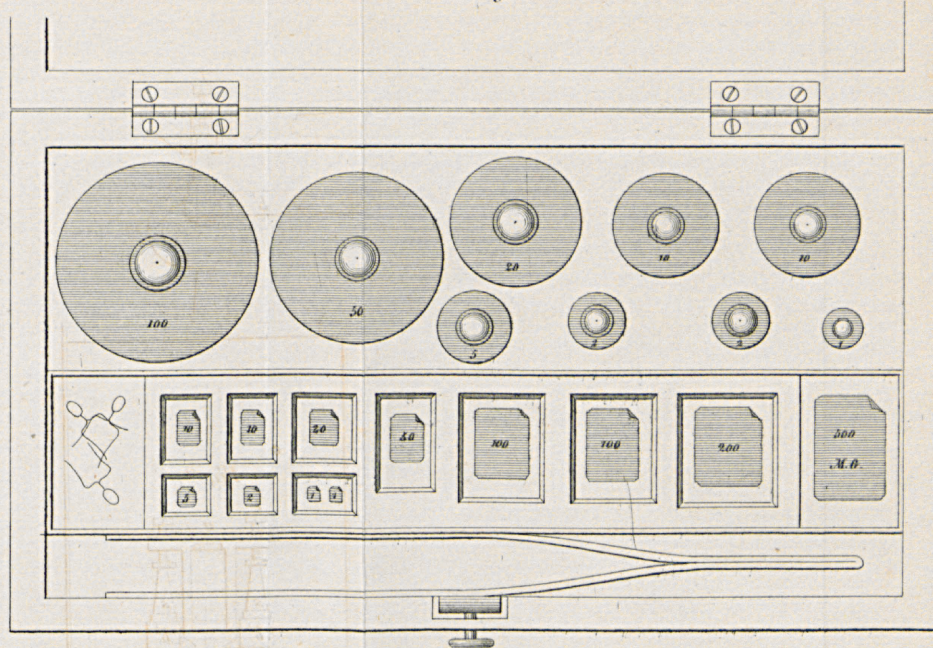


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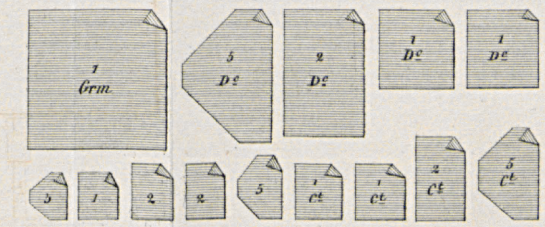


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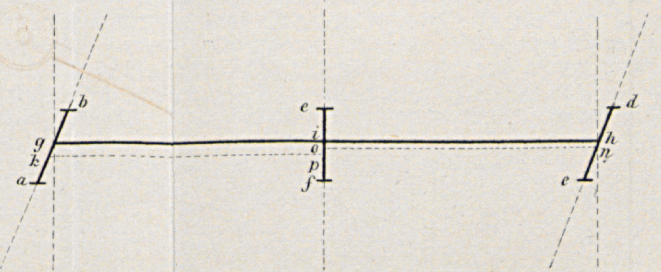


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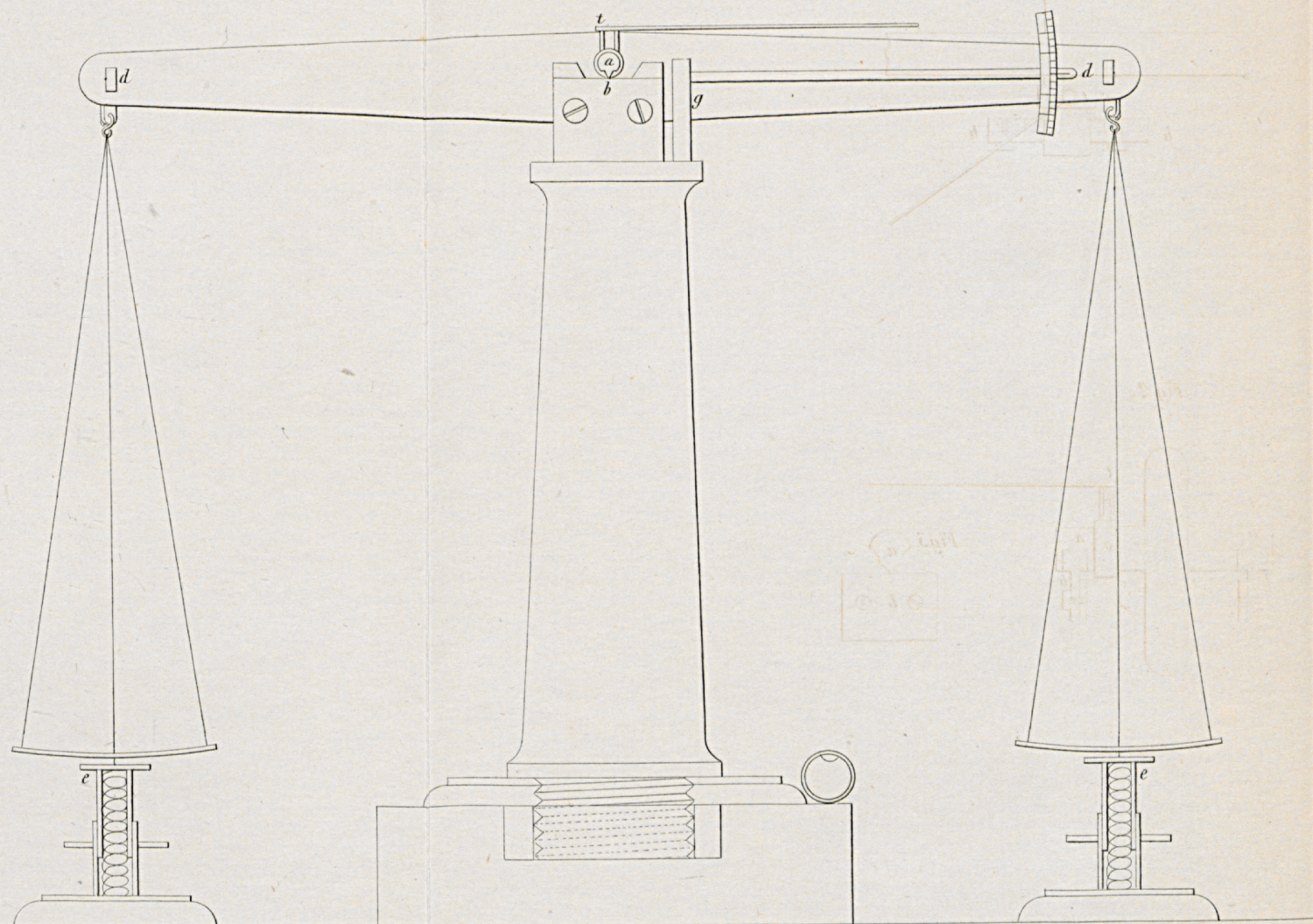


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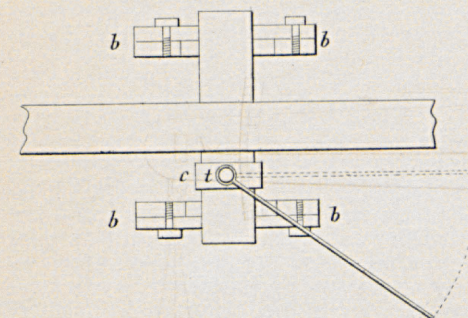


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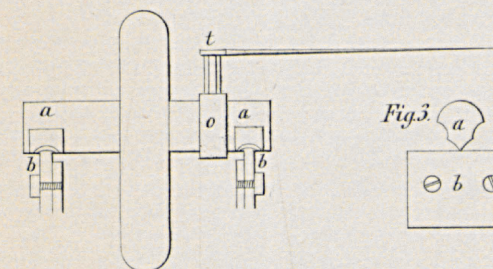
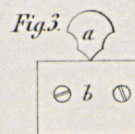
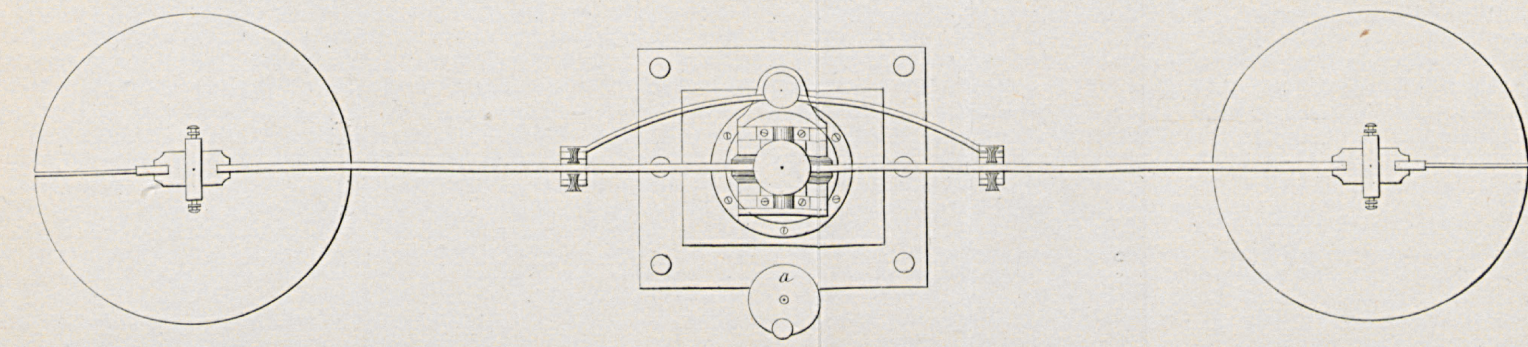
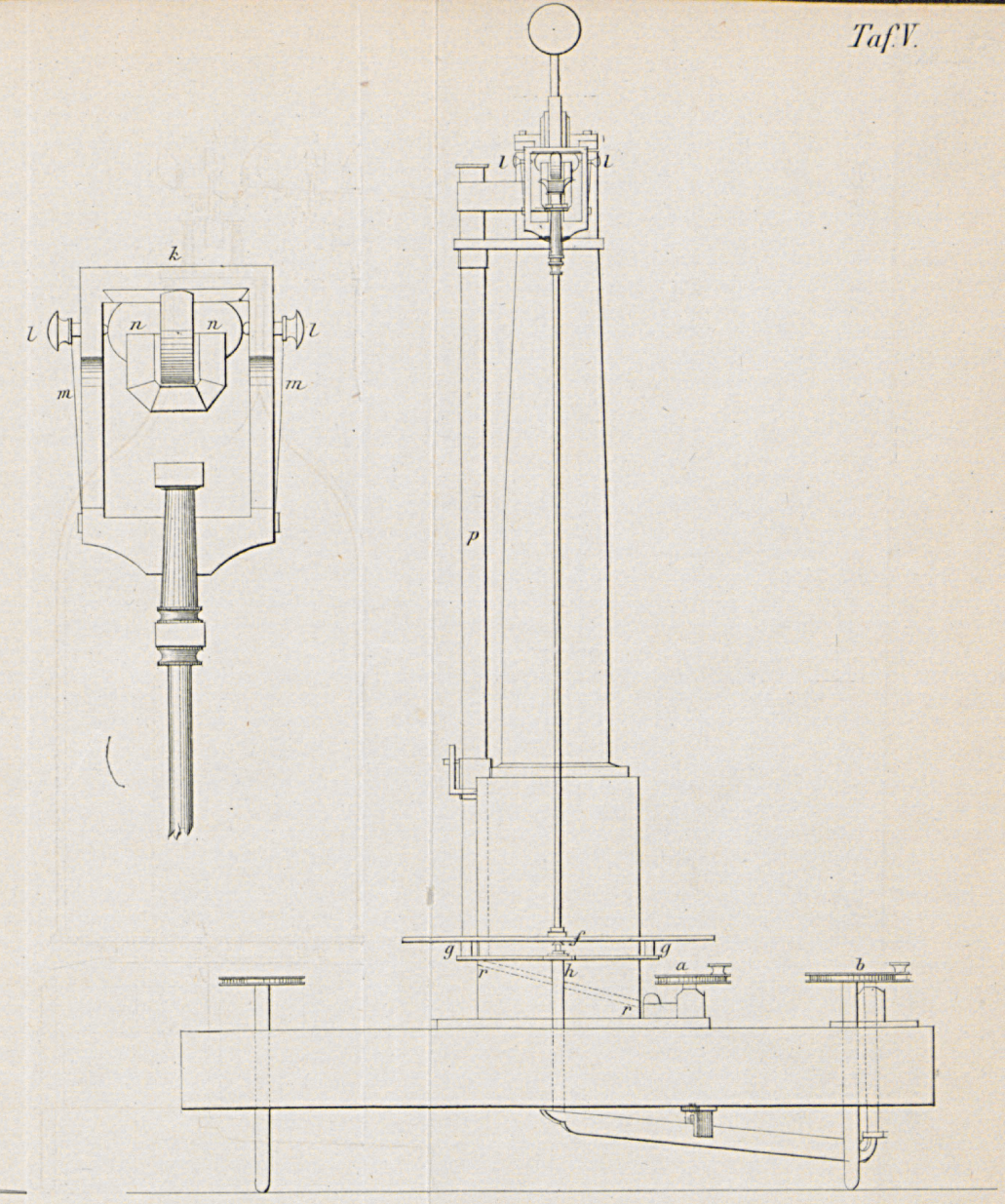
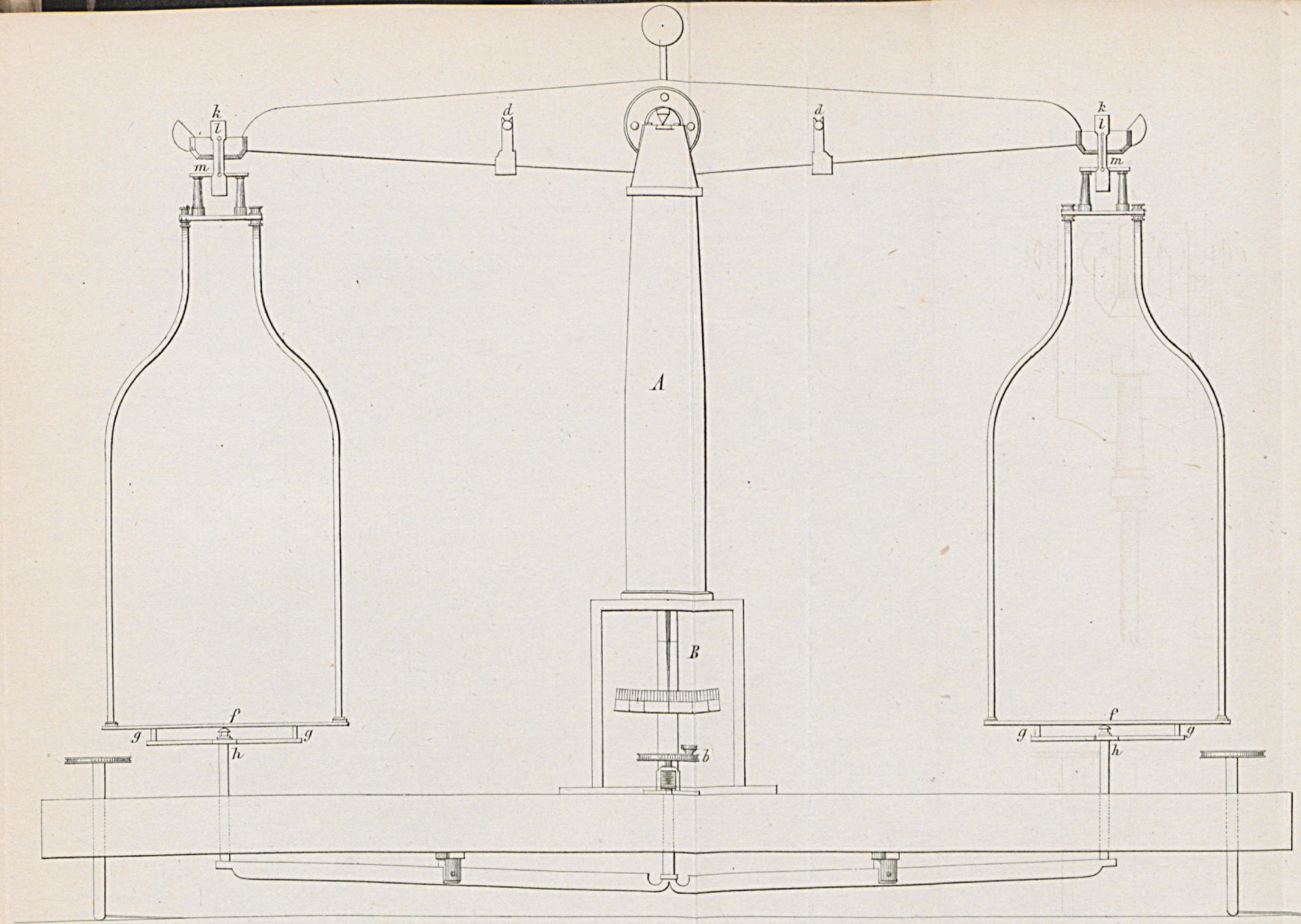


Fig. 3.





2 Zoll

2 Fuß

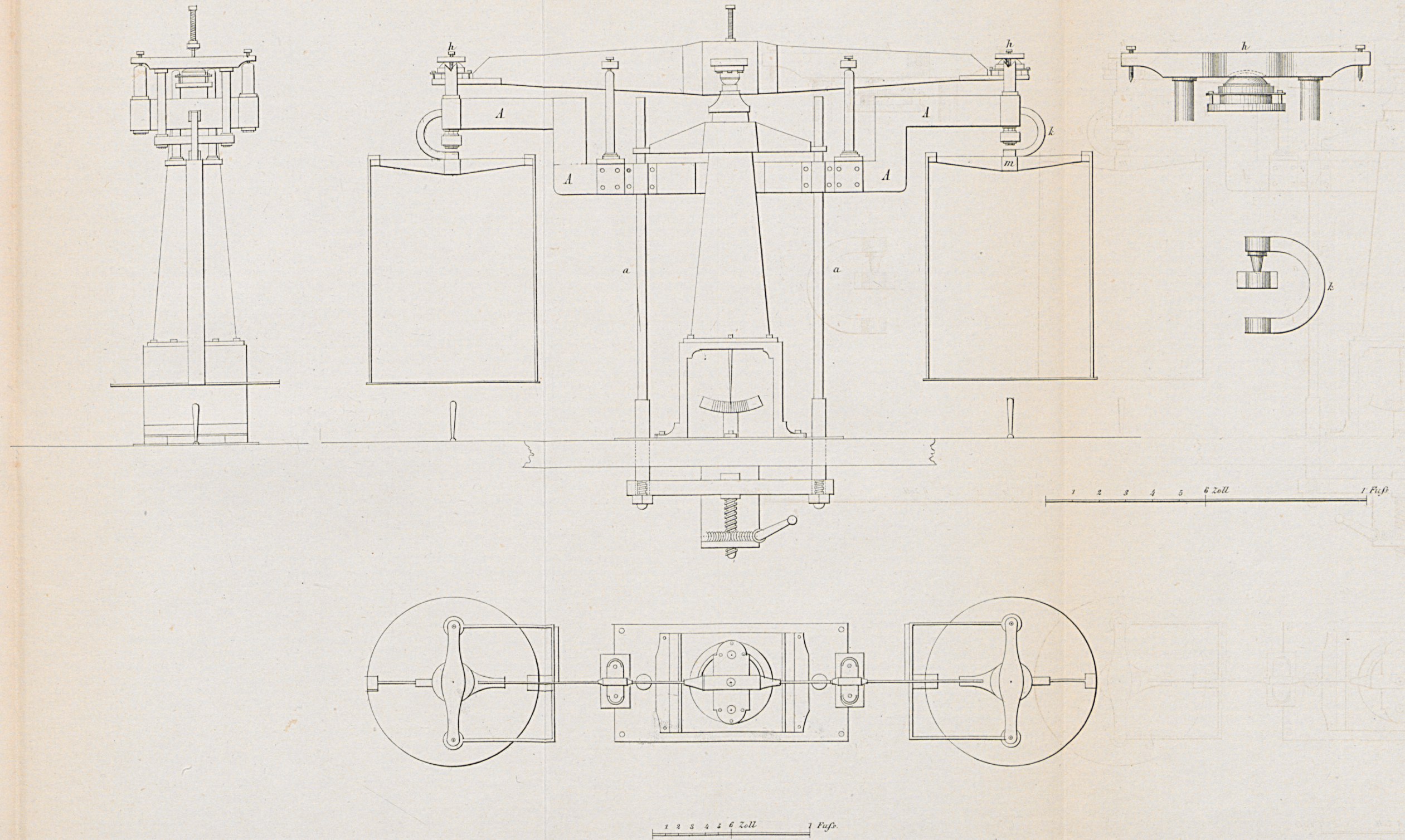


Fig. 1

310 nat. Größe.

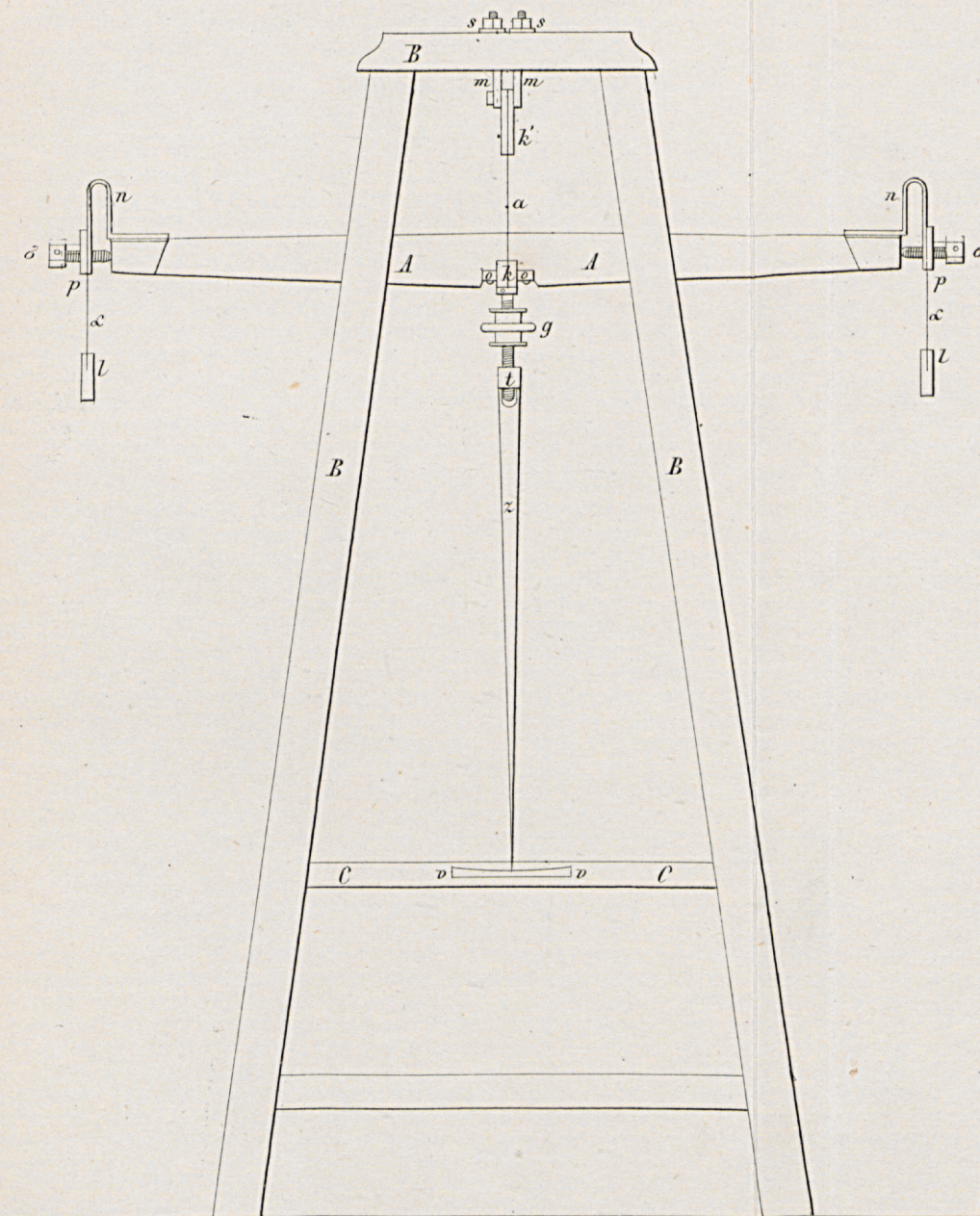


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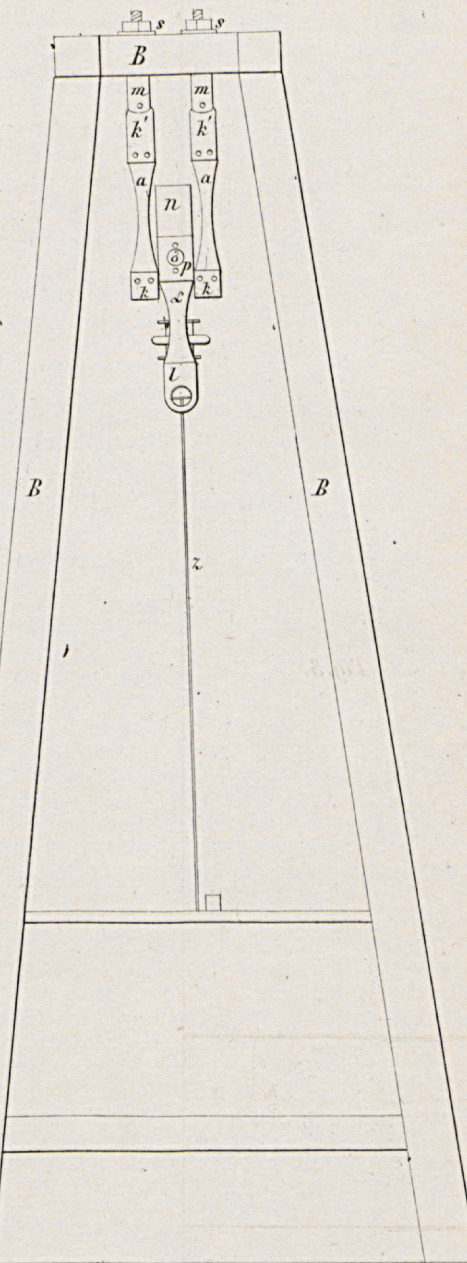
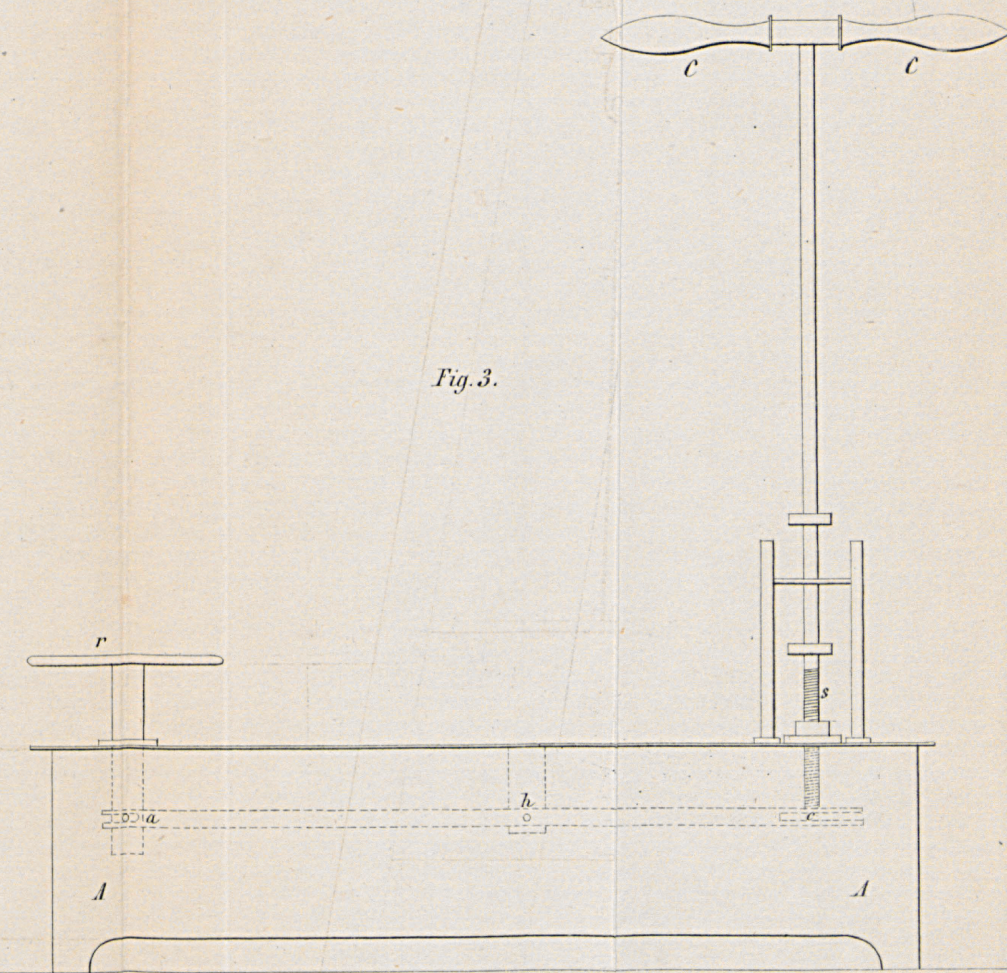
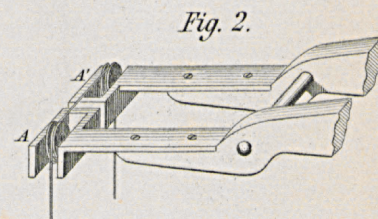
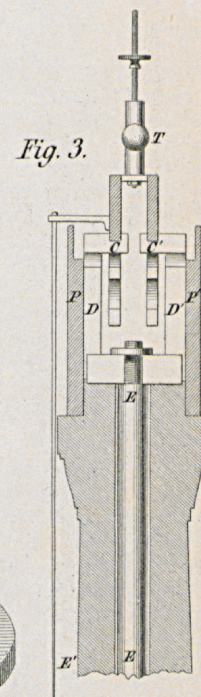
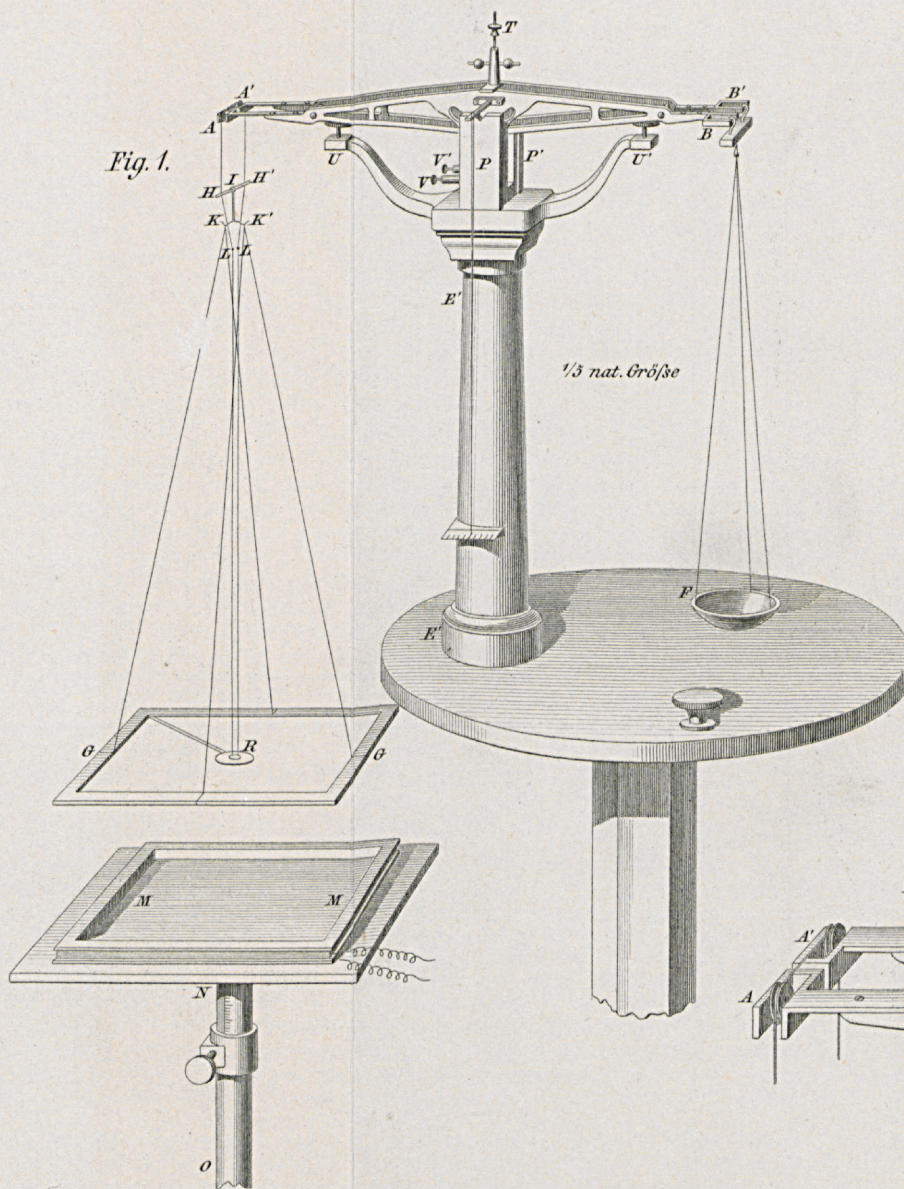


Fig. 3.



Cazin's
Electrodynamische Wage.



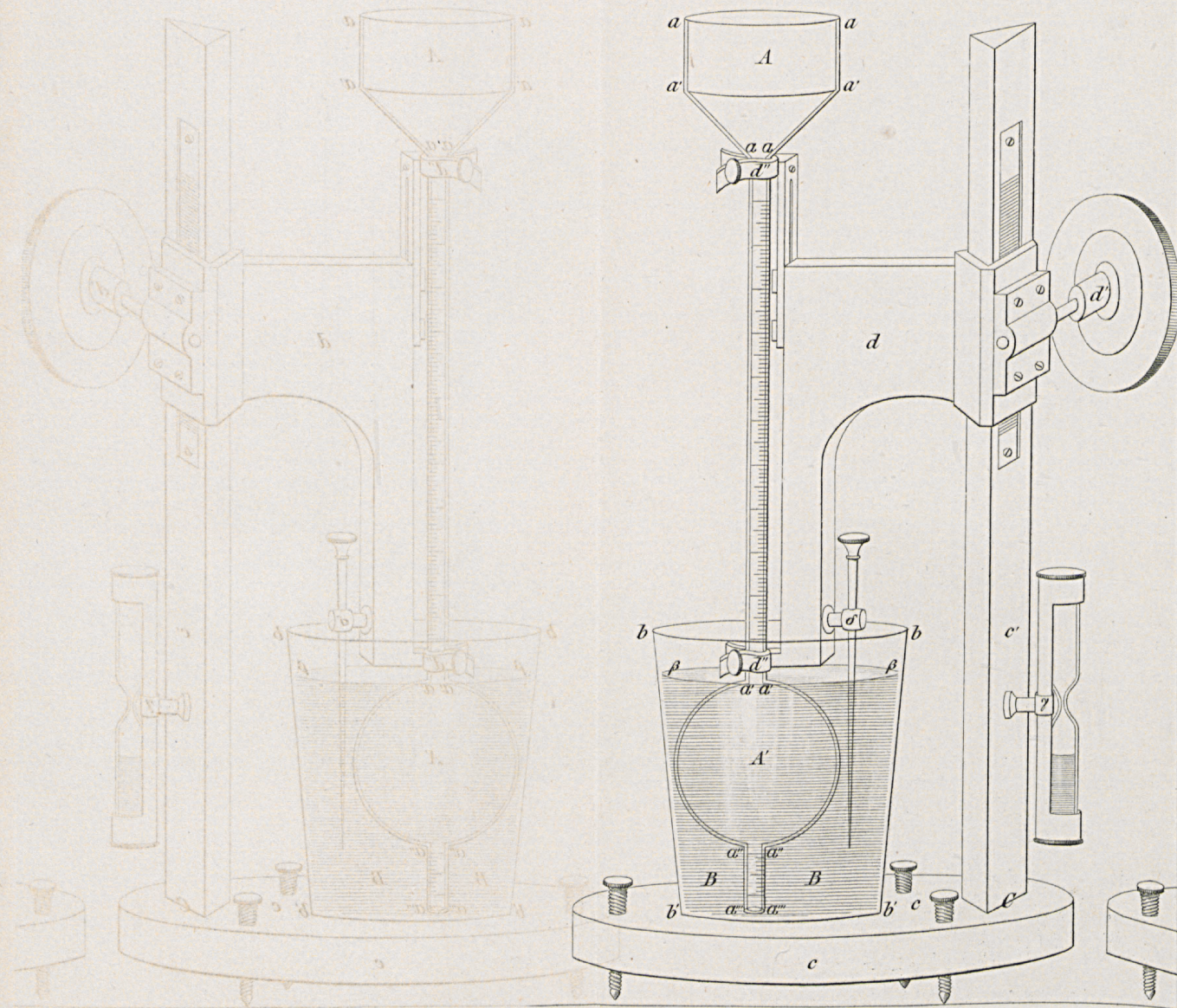


Fig. 1. Evaporations-Einstellung.

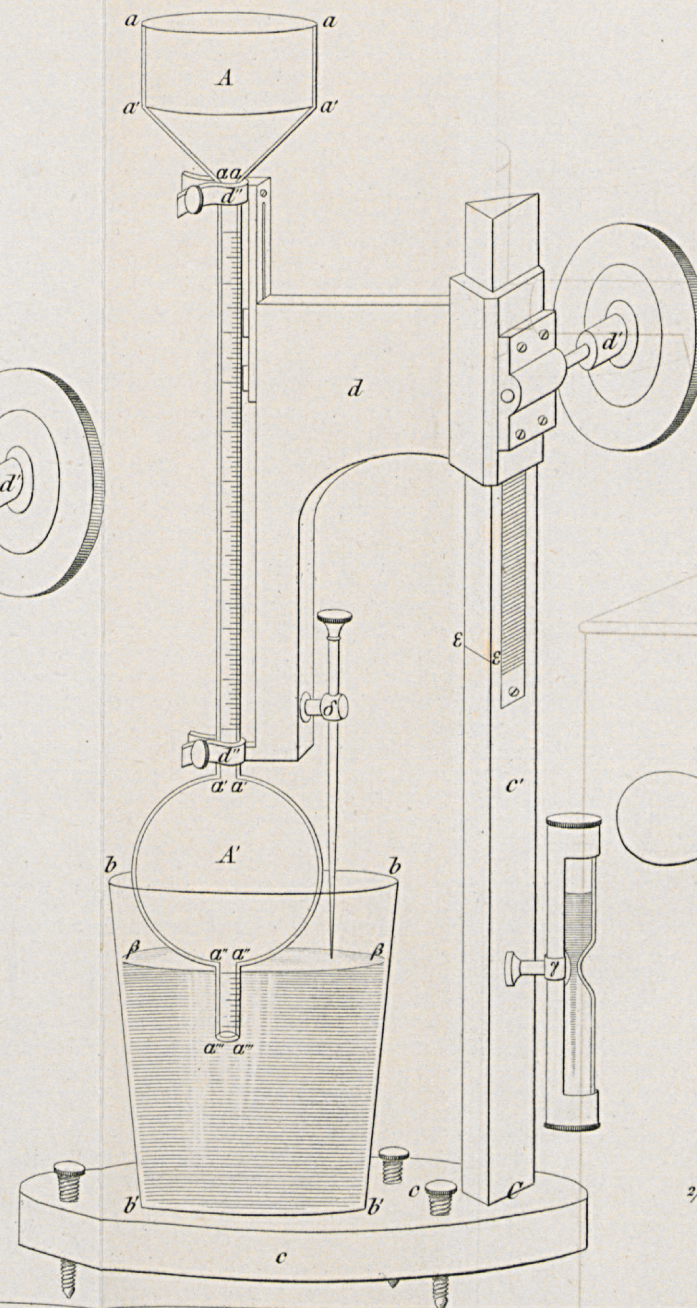


Fig. 2. Ablesungs-Einstellung.

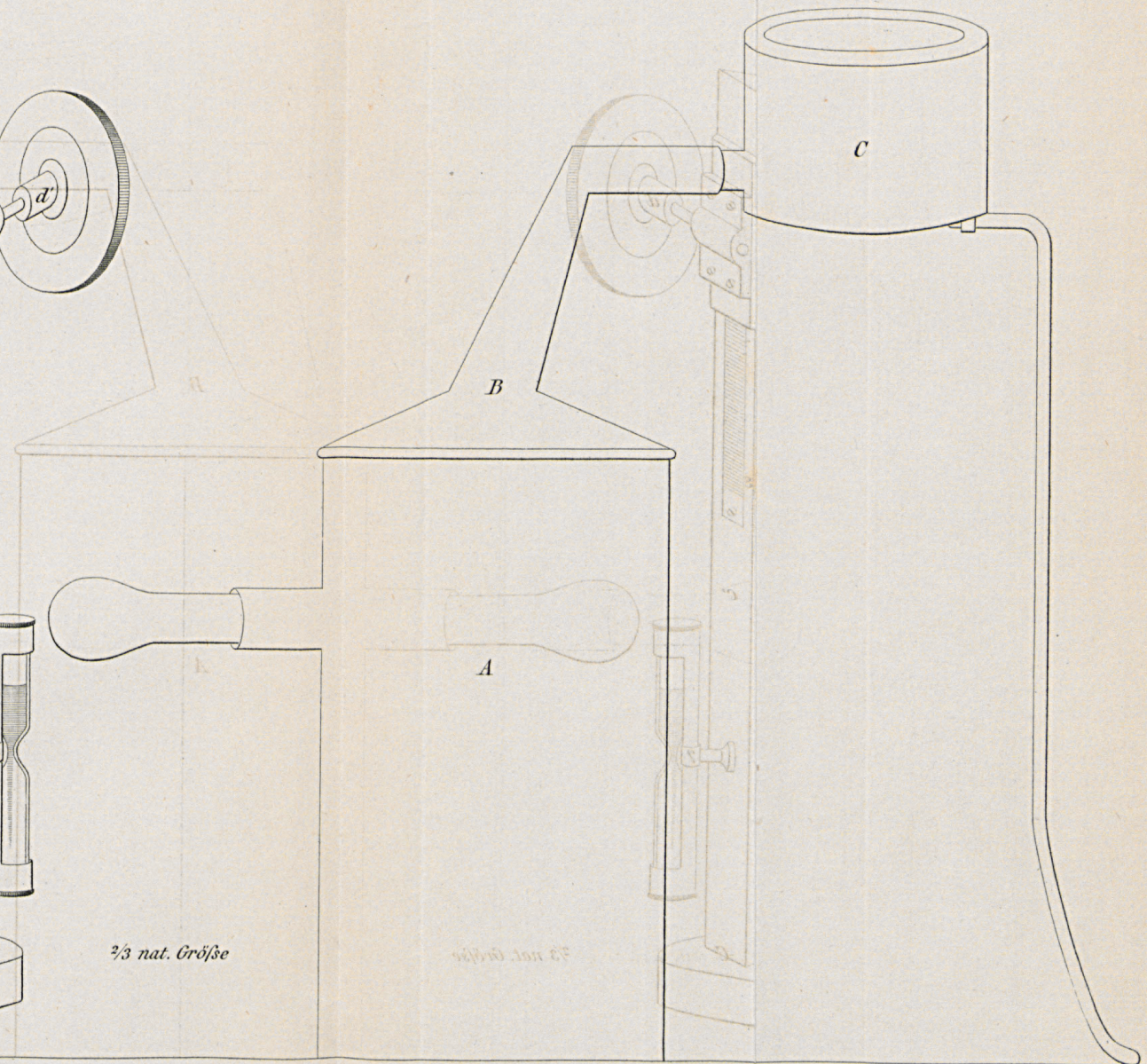


Fig. 3. Blechvorrichtung zum Aufthauen des Eises.

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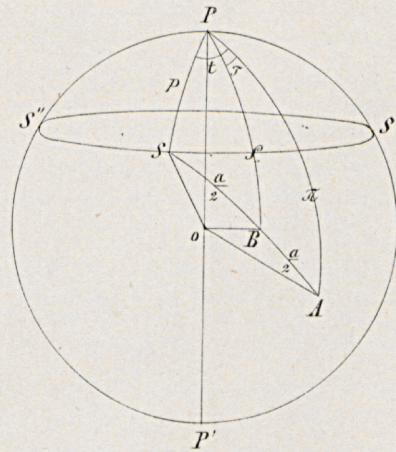


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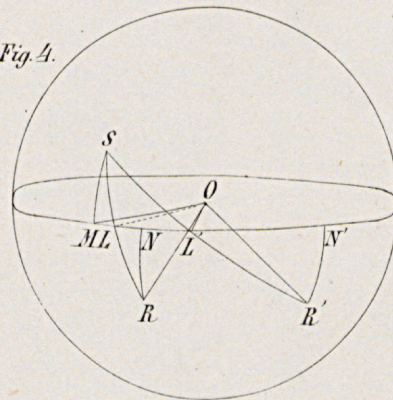


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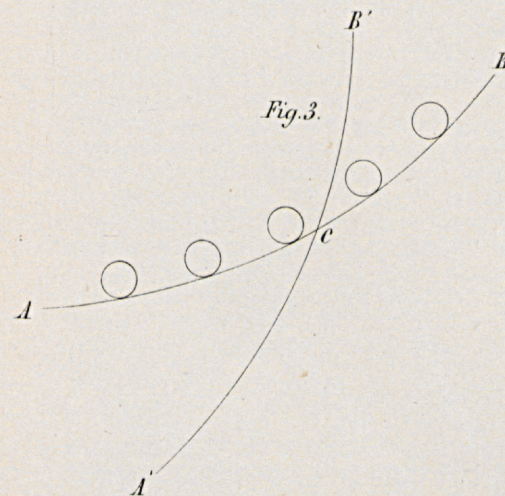
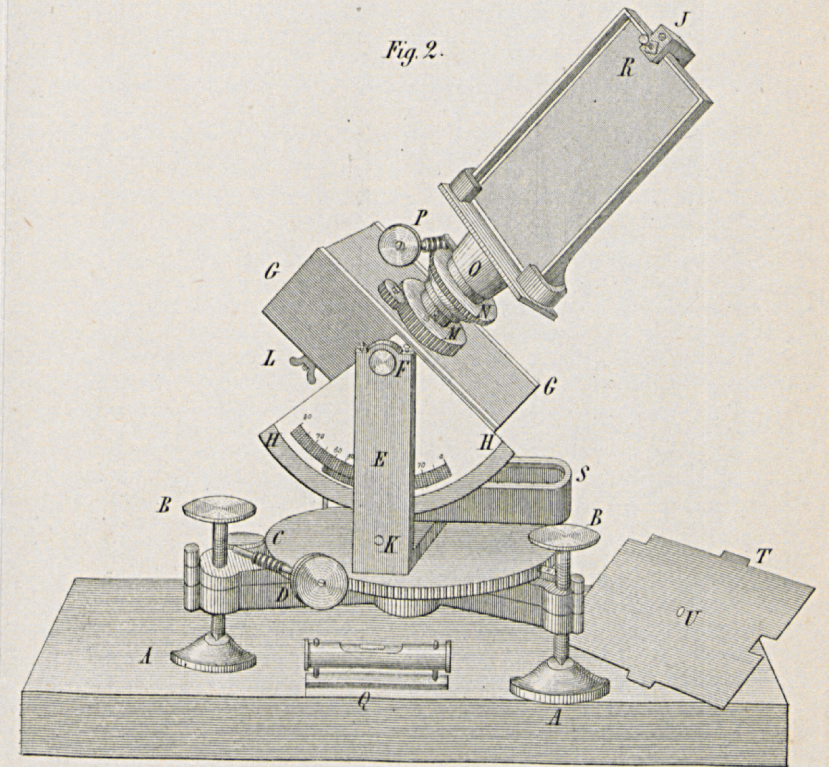


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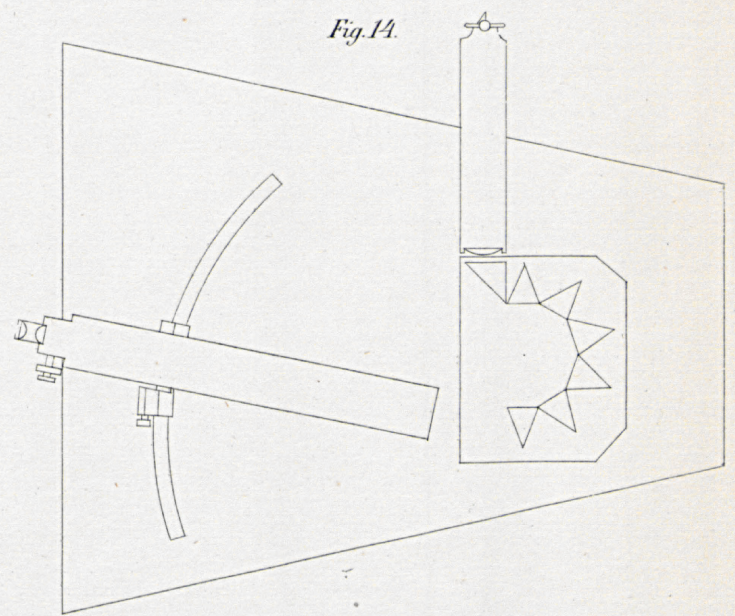
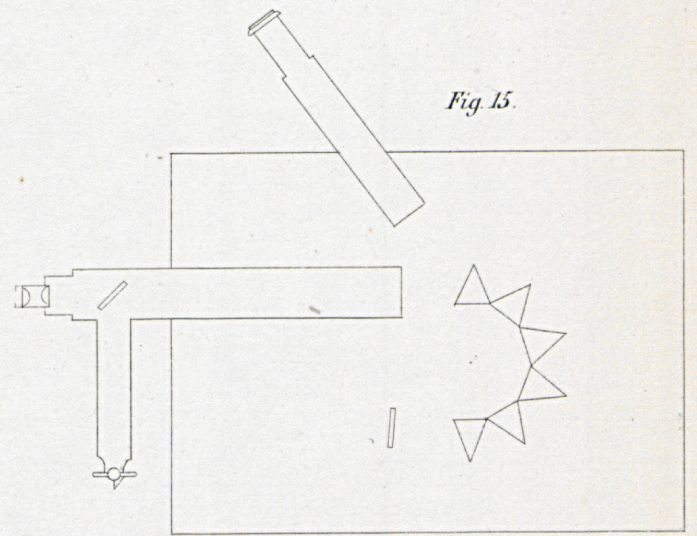
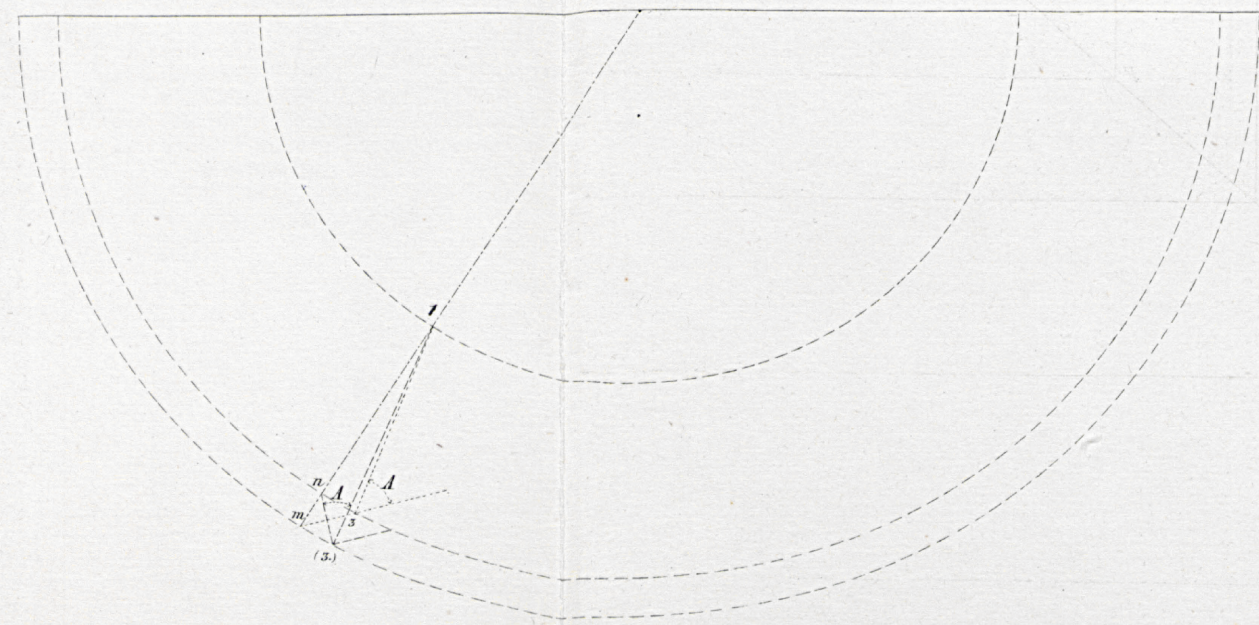
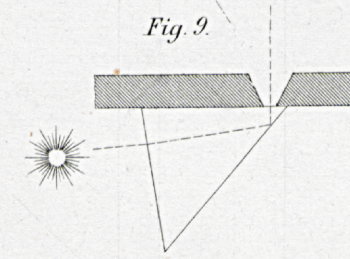
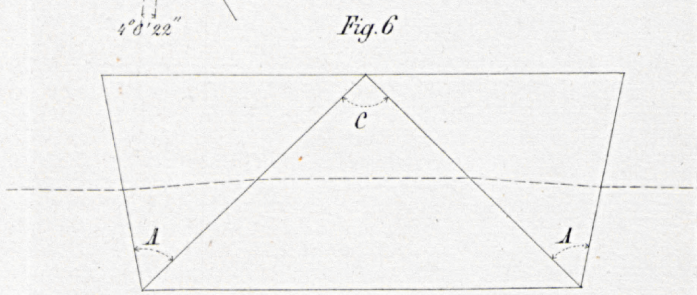
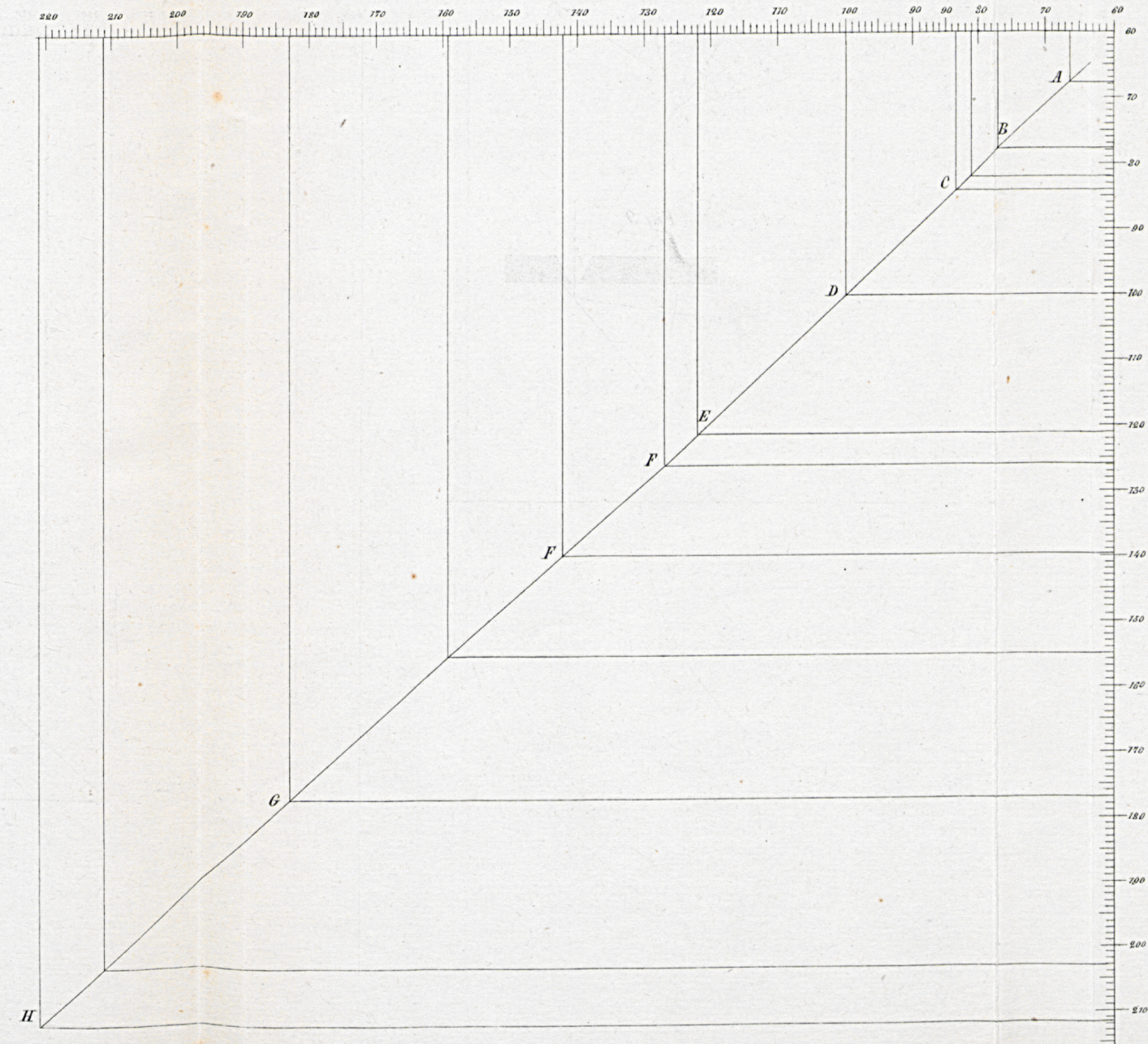
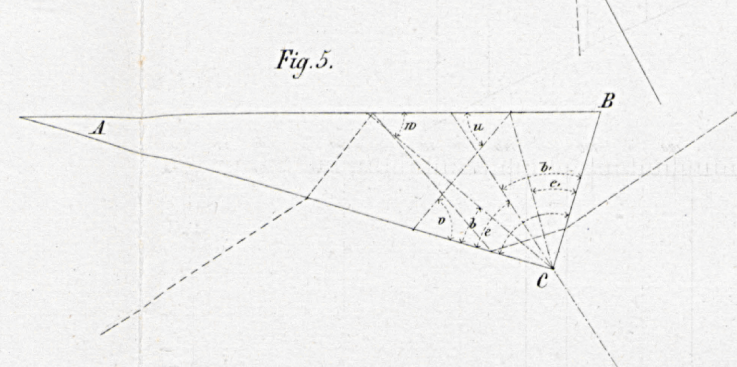
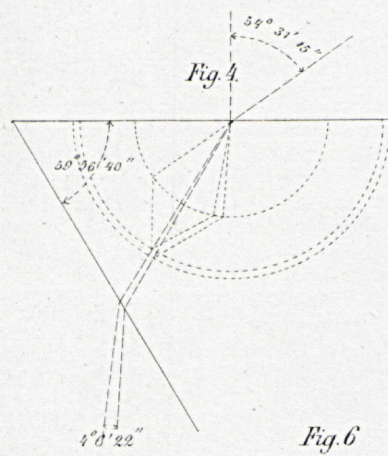
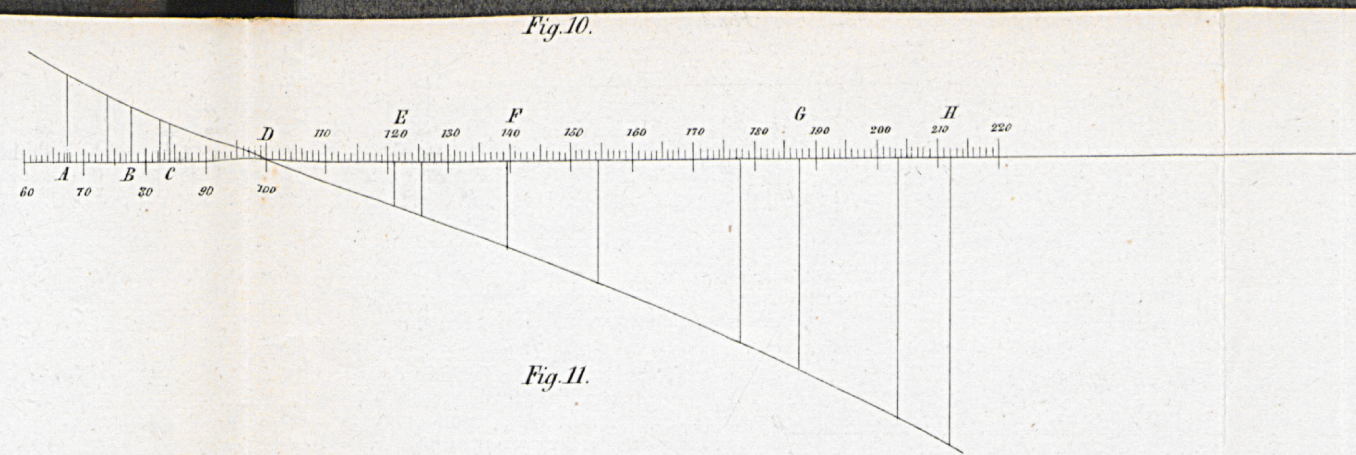
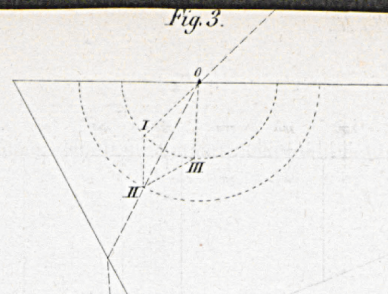
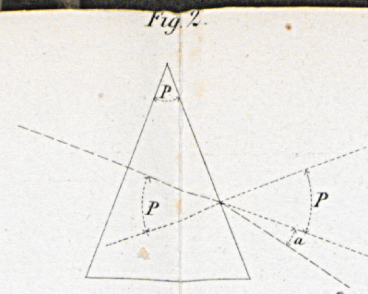
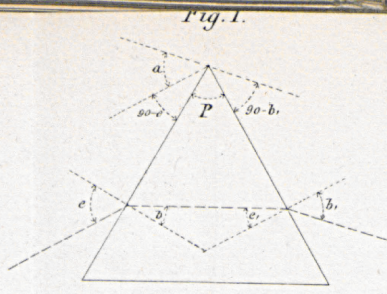


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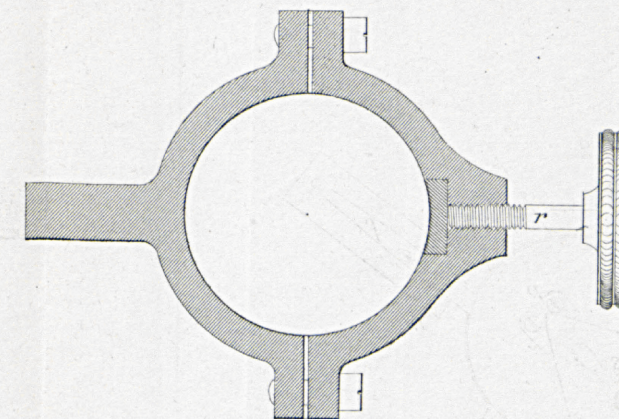


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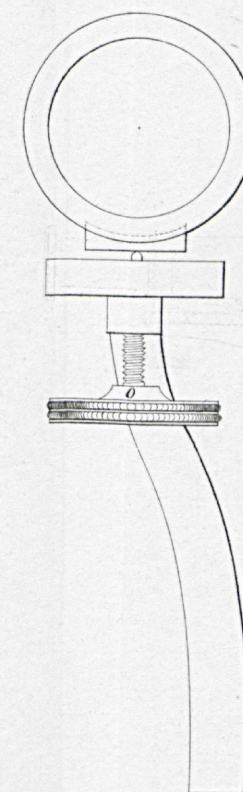


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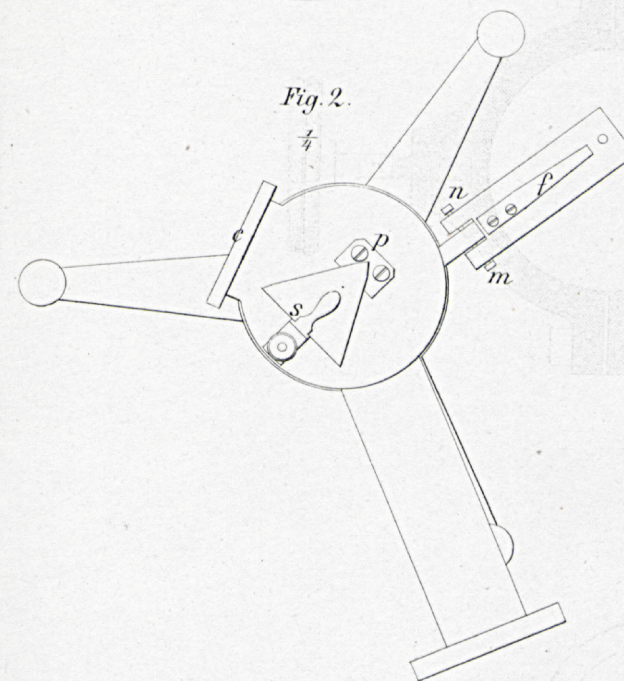


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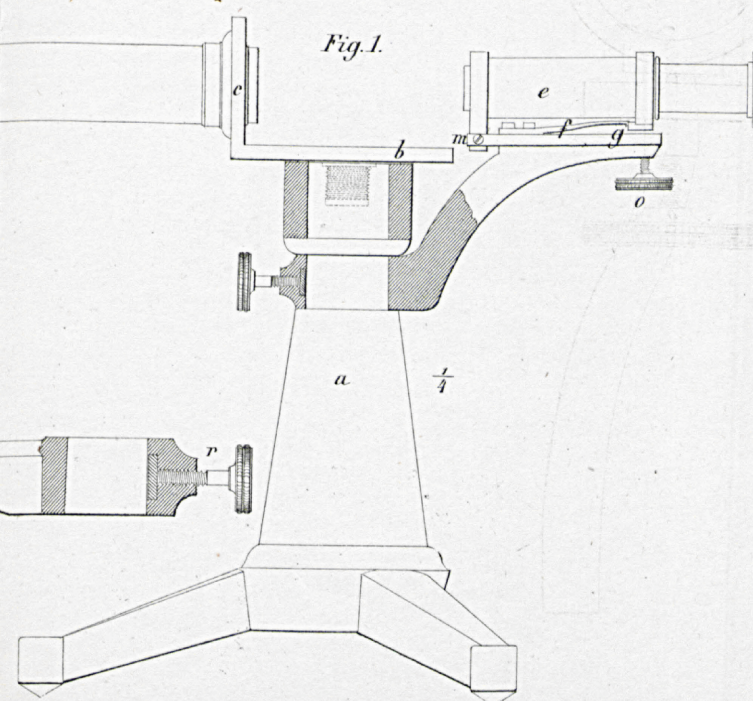


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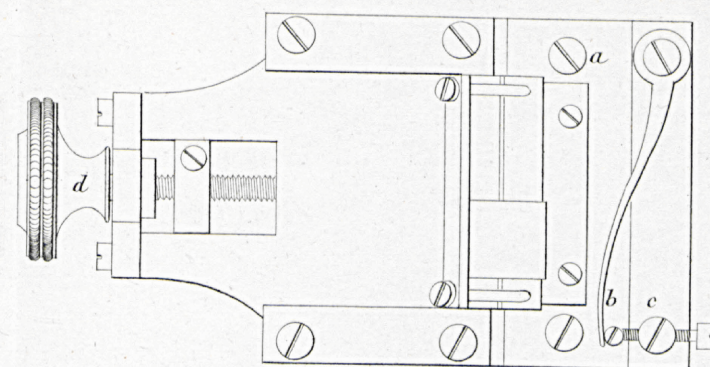


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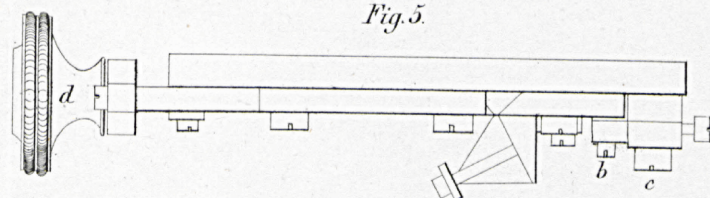


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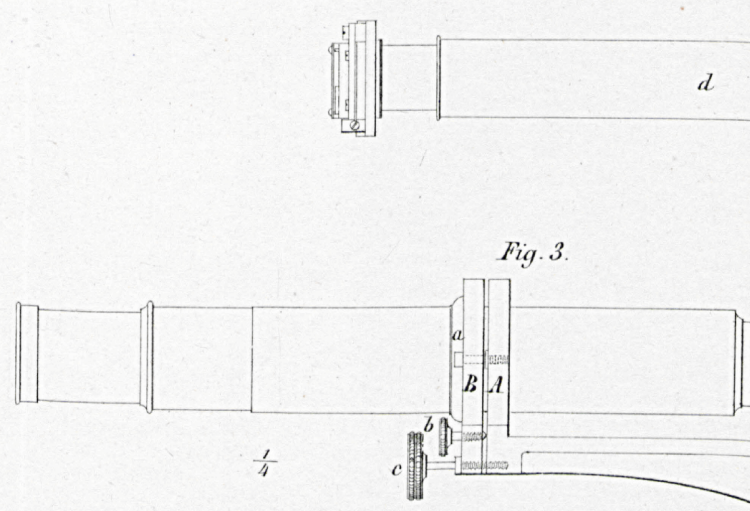


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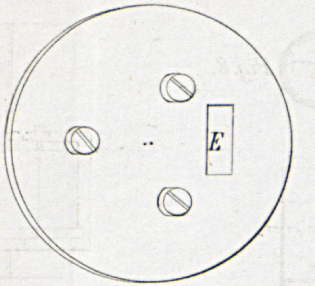


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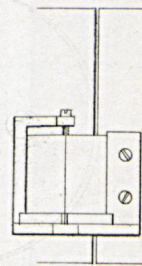


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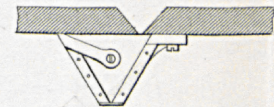


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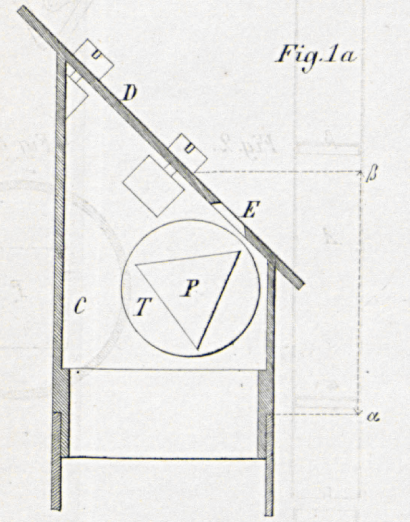


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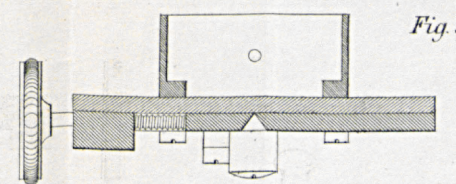


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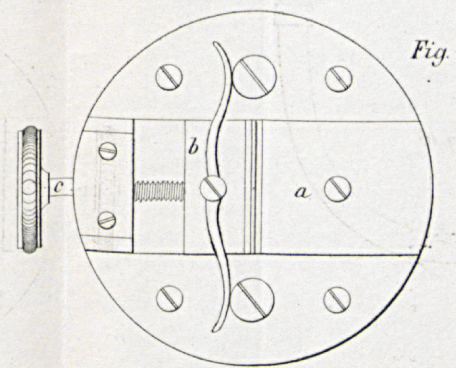


Fig. 5.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 2.

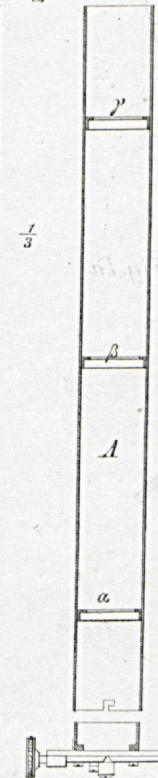


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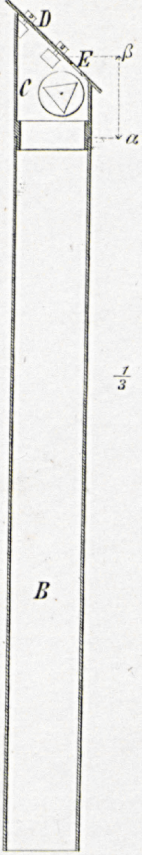


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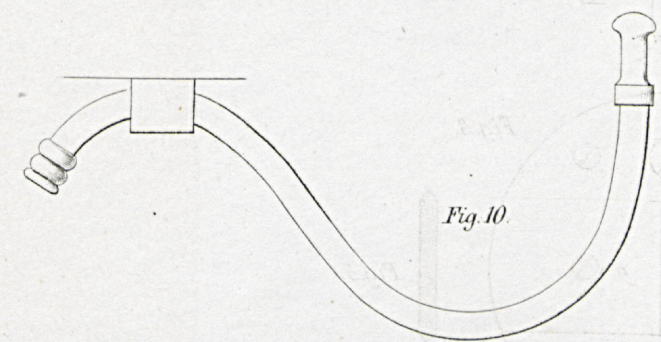


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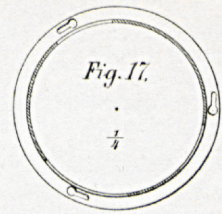


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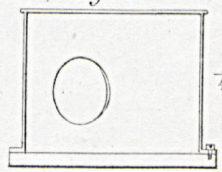


Fig. 18.



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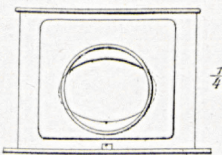


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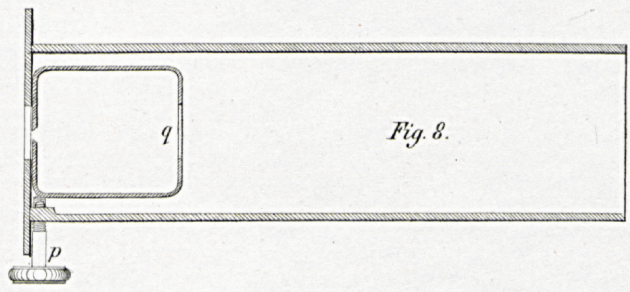


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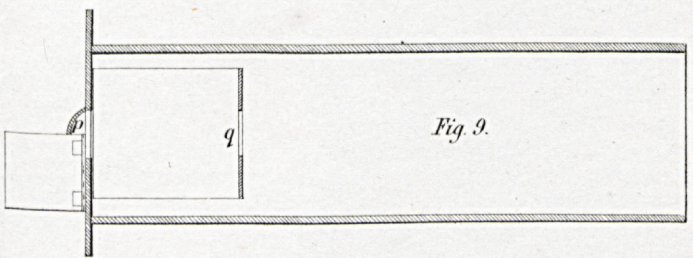


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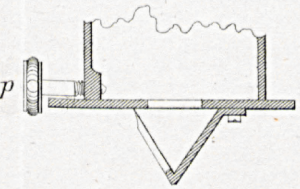
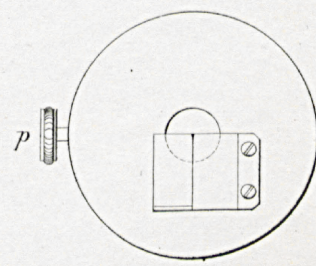
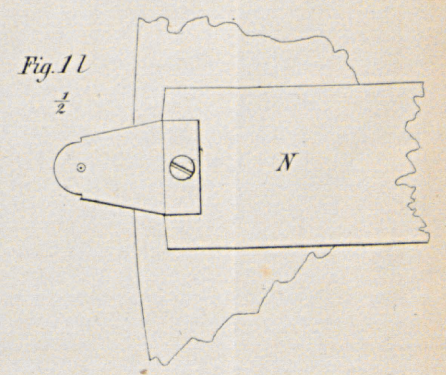
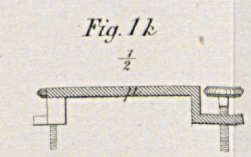
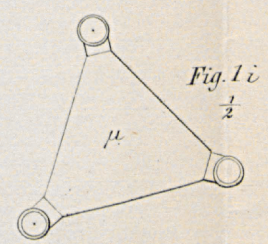
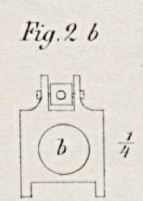
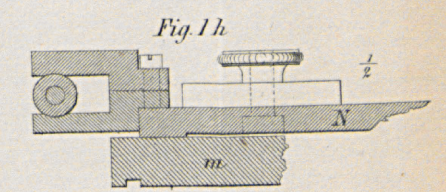
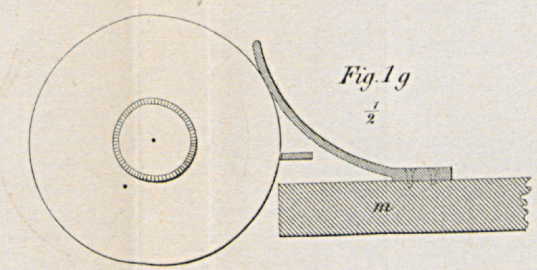
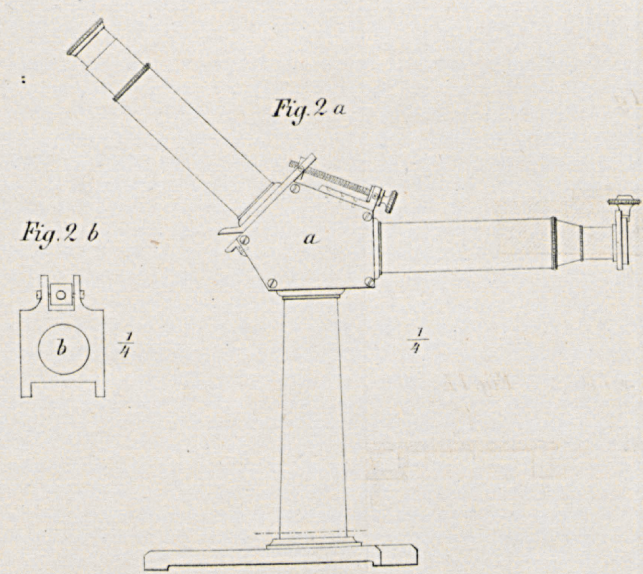
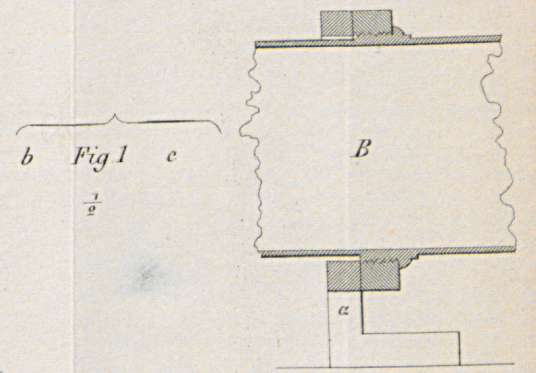
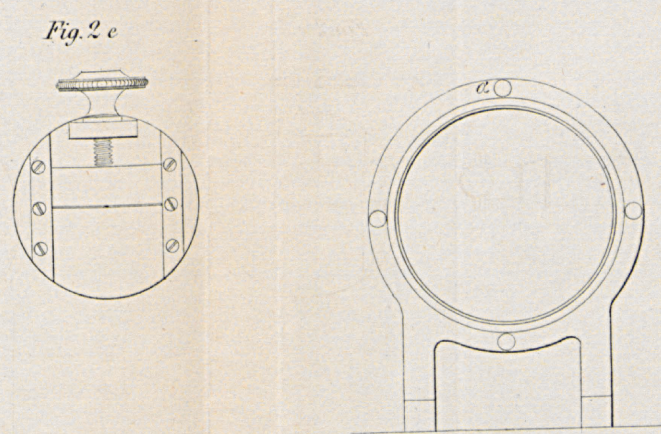
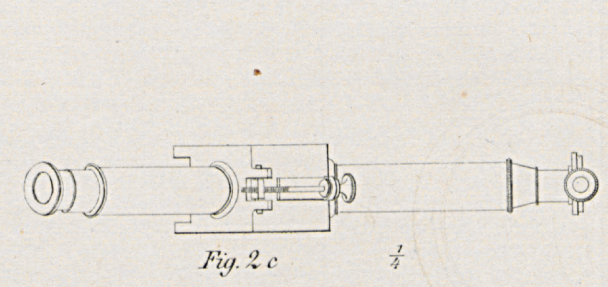
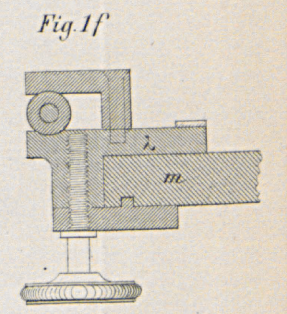
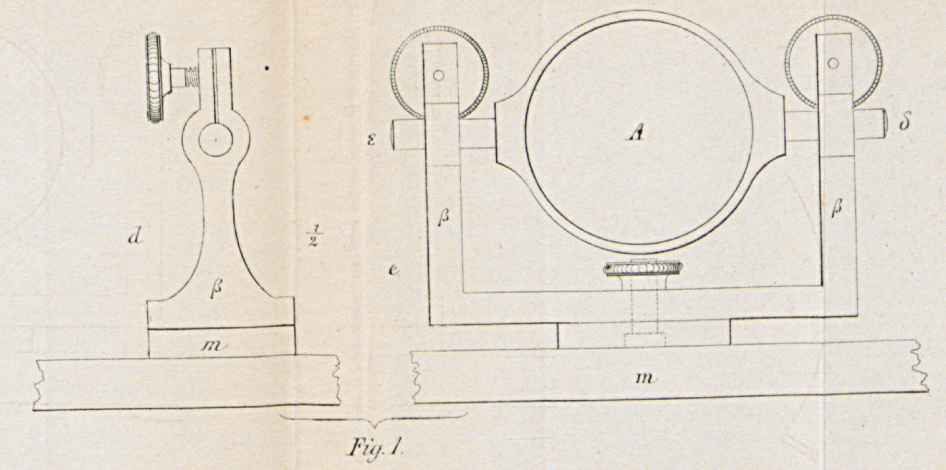
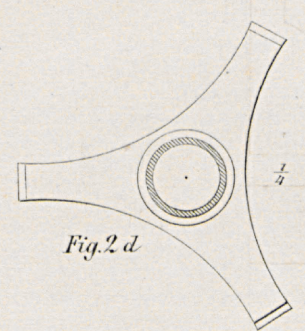
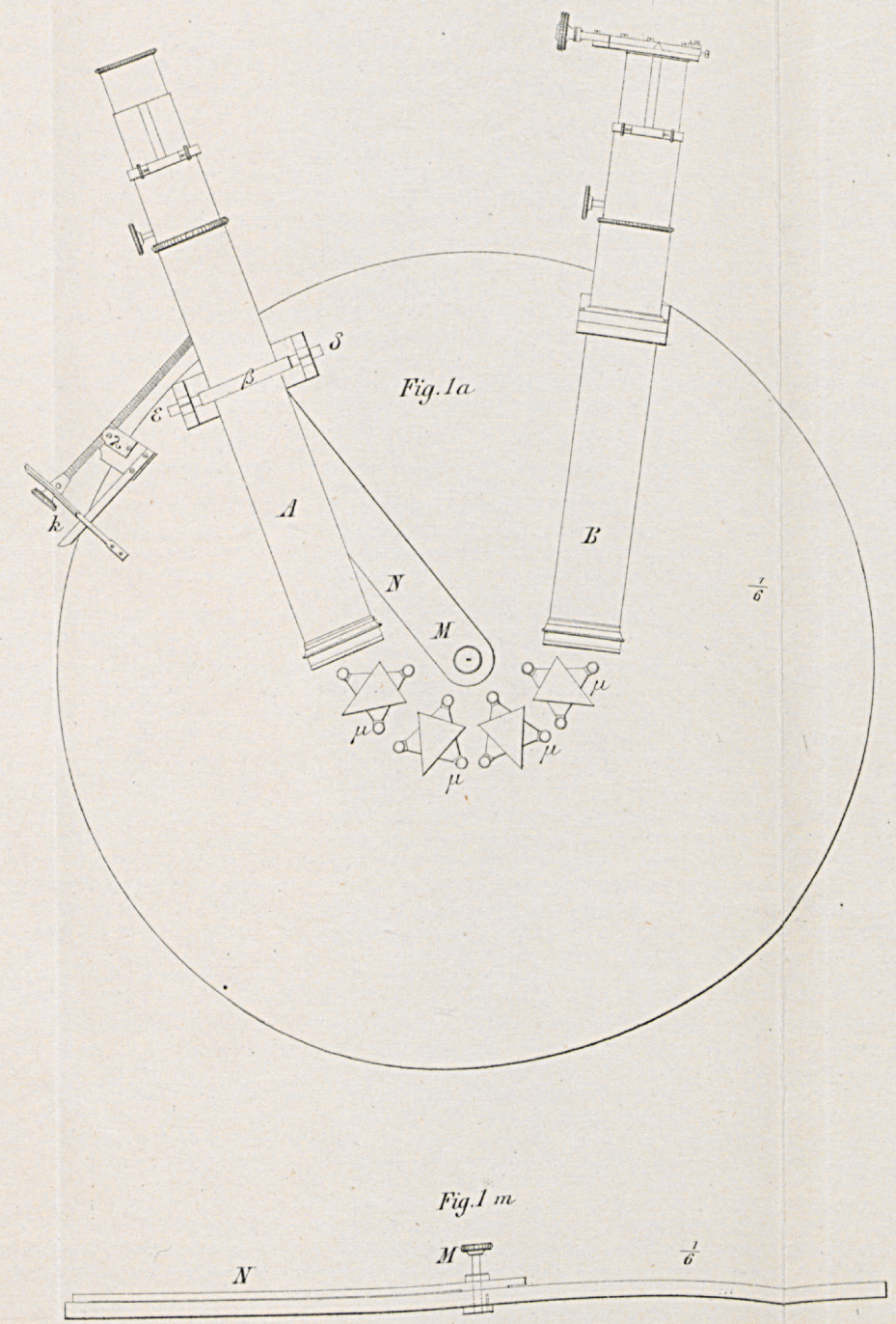
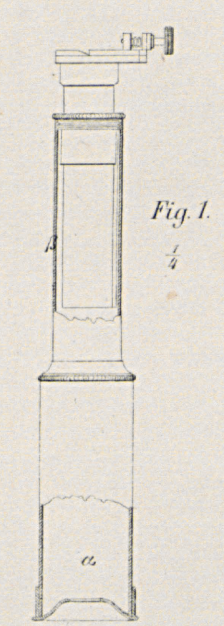
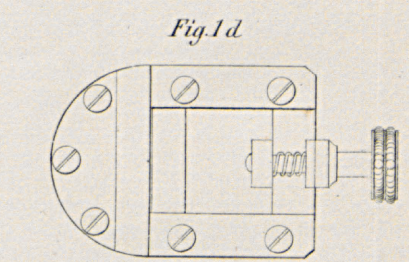
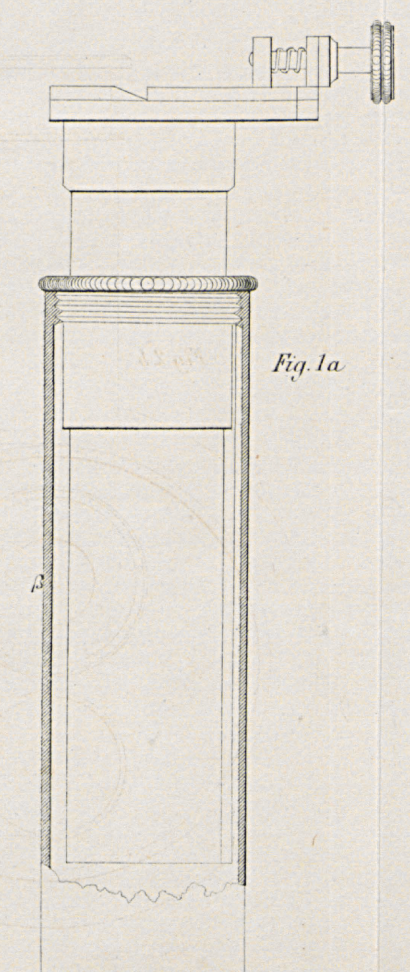
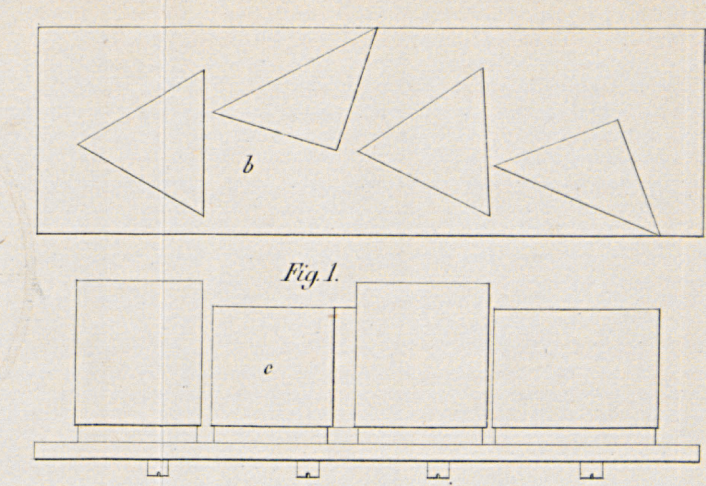
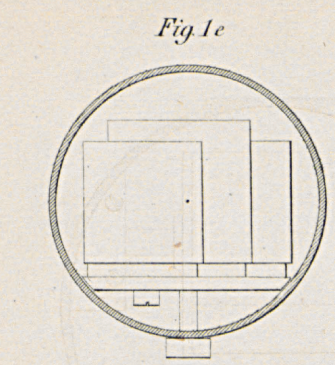
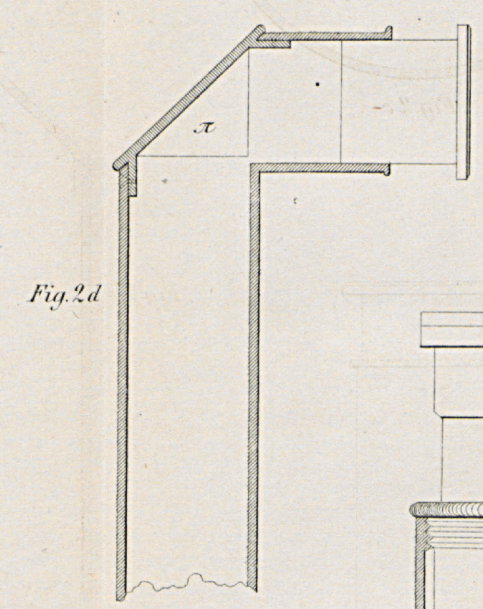
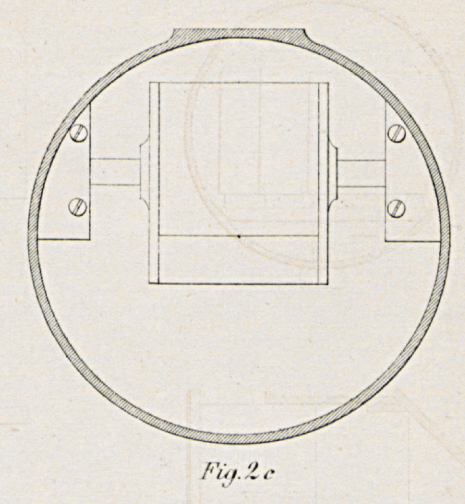
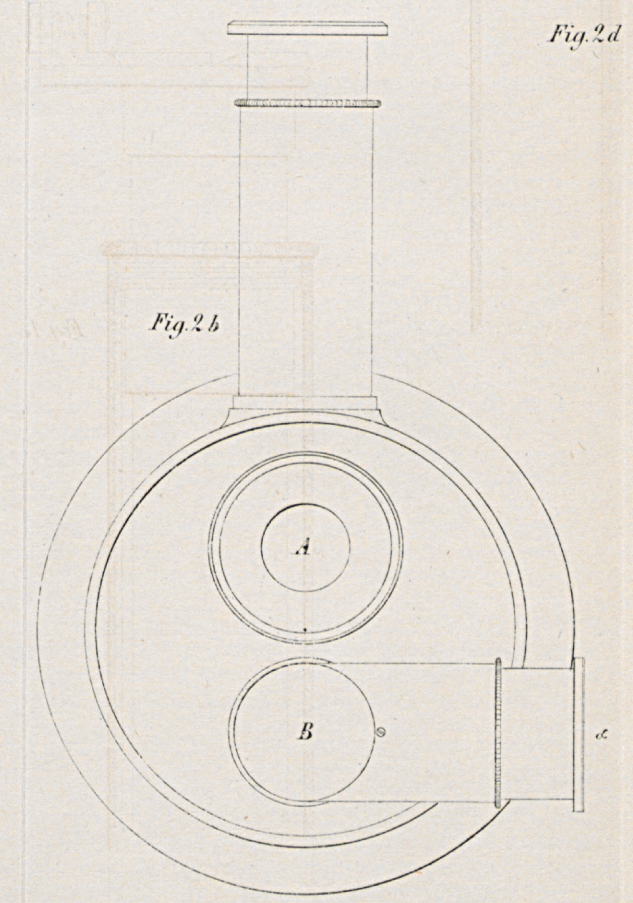
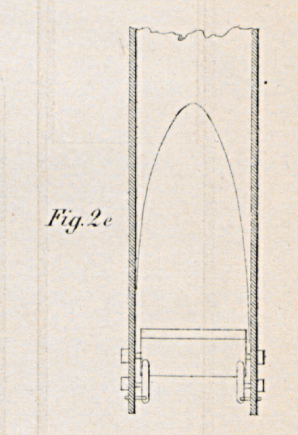
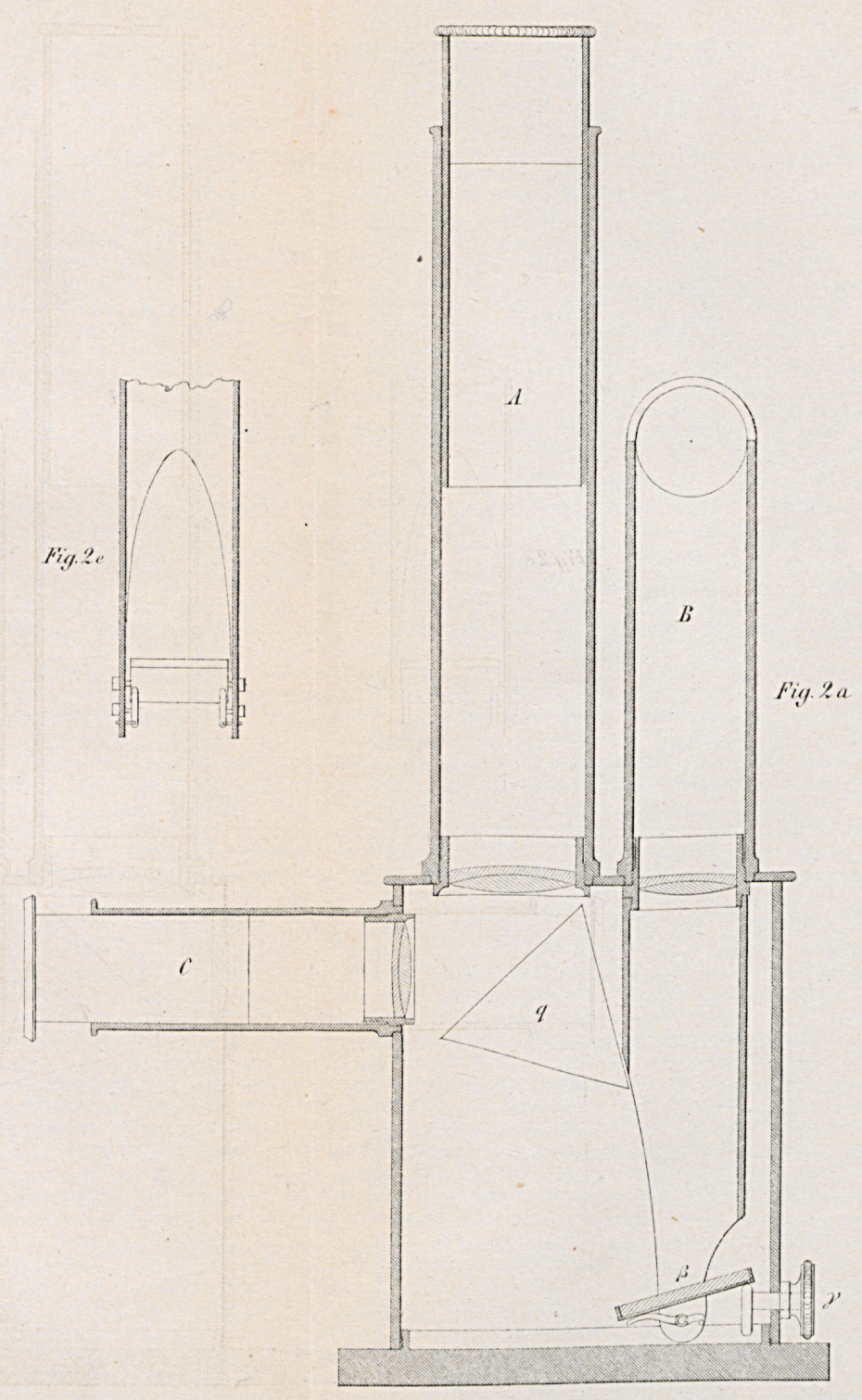


Fig. 11.







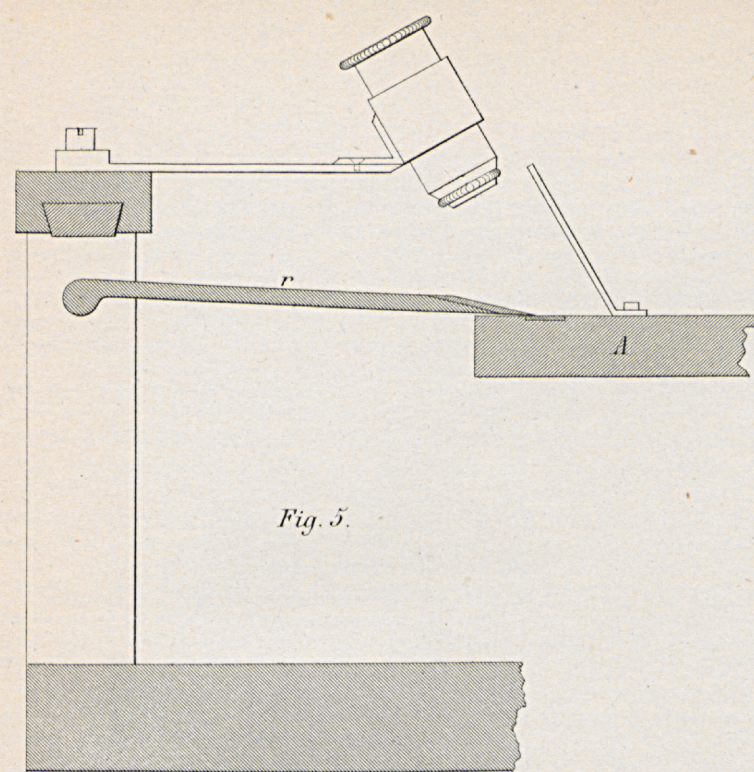


Fig. 5.

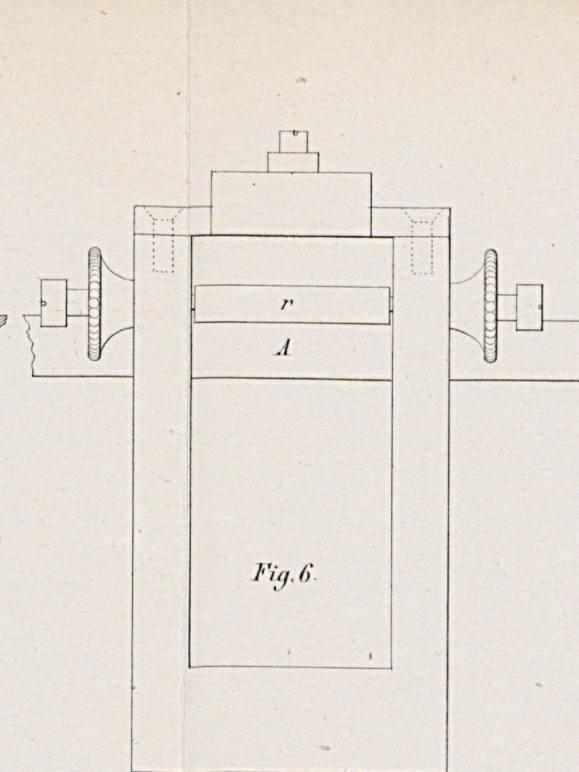


Fig. 6.

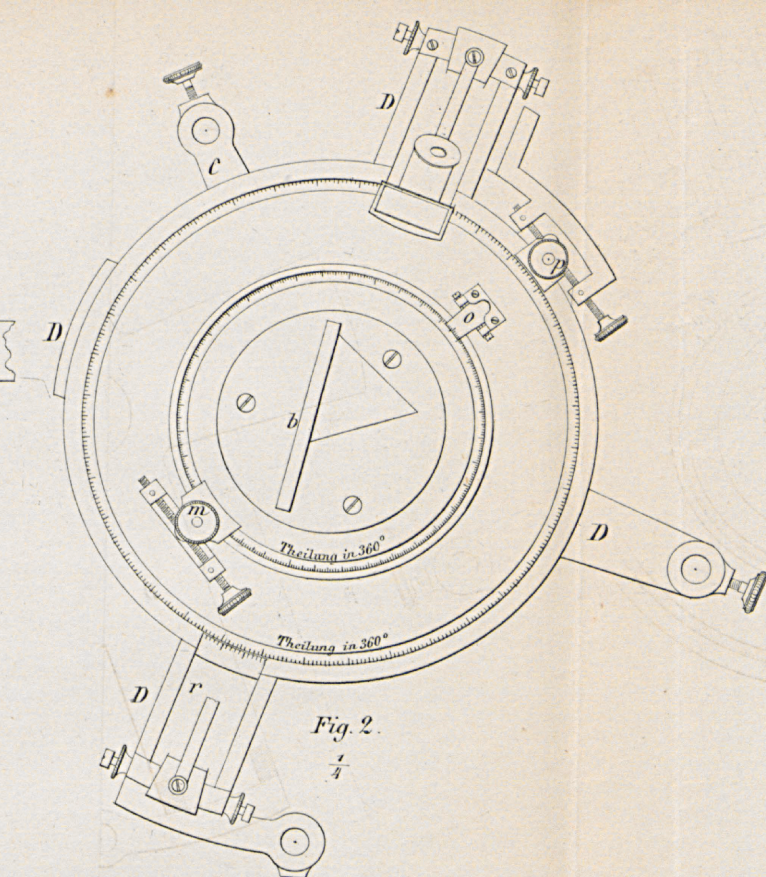


Fig. 2.
 $\frac{1}{4}$

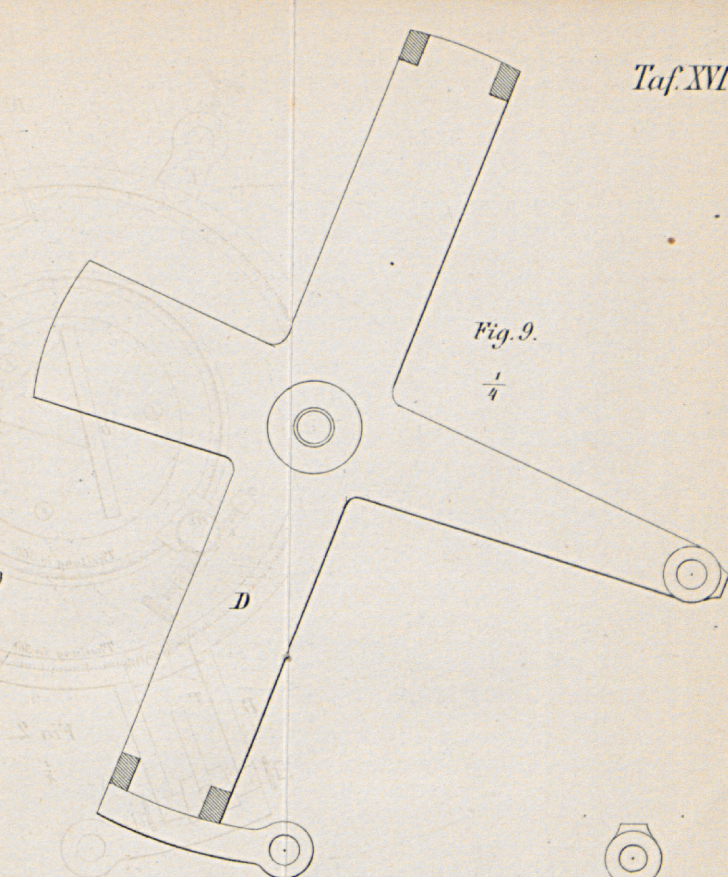


Fig. 9.
 $\frac{1}{4}$

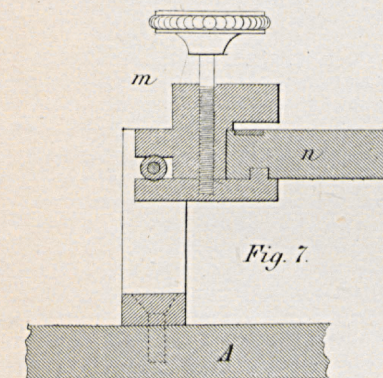


Fig. 7.

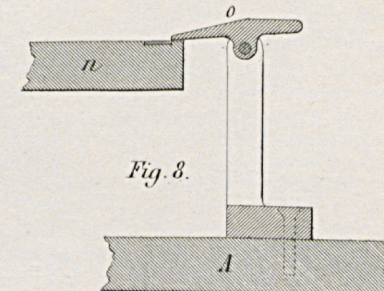


Fig. 8.

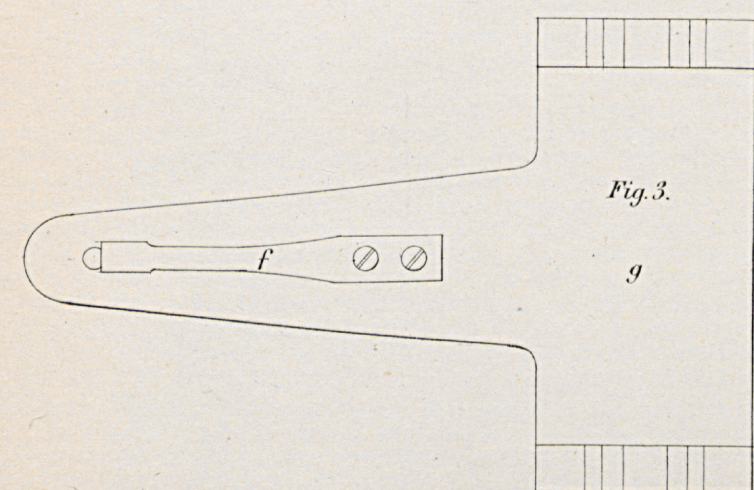


Fig. 3.

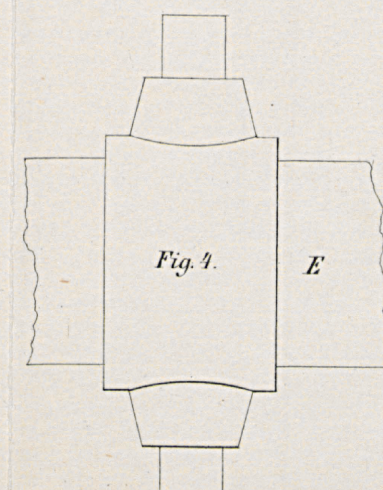


Fig. 4.

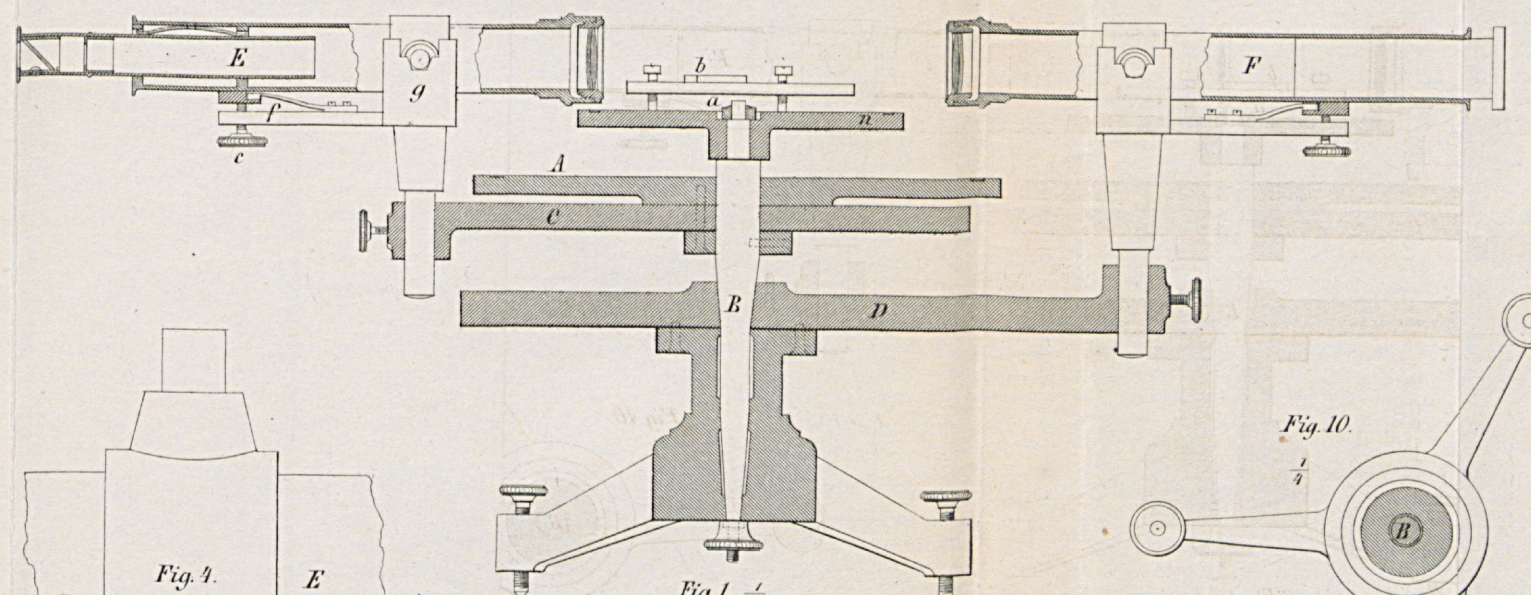


Fig. 1. $\frac{1}{4}$

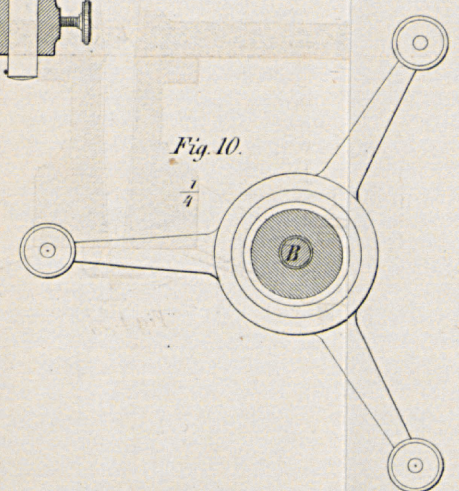


Fig. 10.
 $\frac{1}{4}$

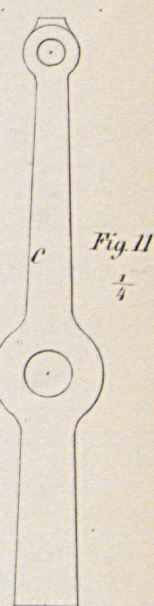


Fig. 11.
 $\frac{1}{4}$

Fig. 4.

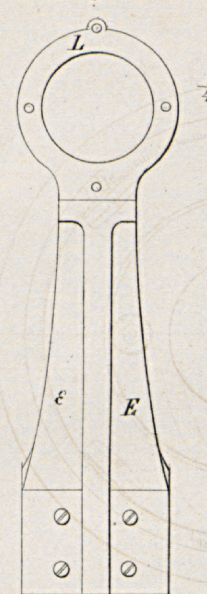


Fig. 5.

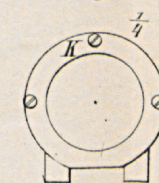


Fig. 2.

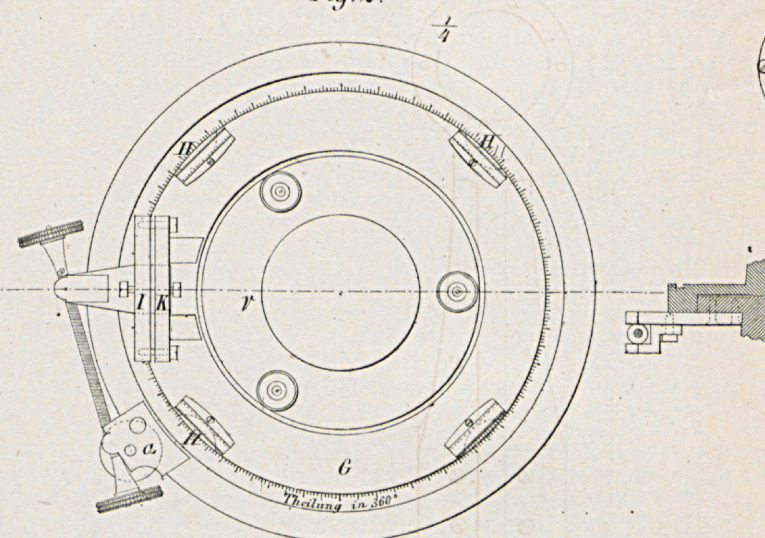


Fig. 3.

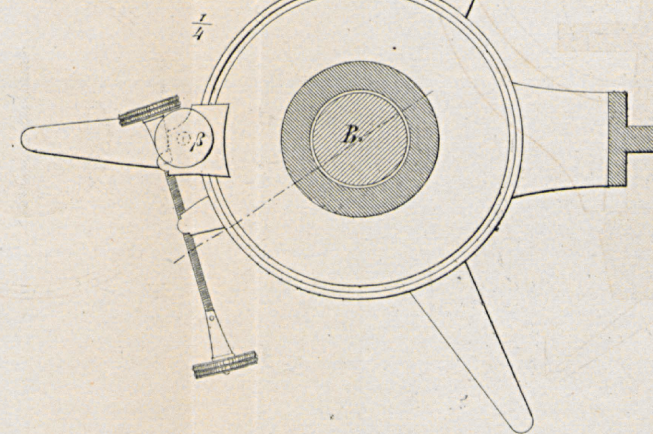


Fig. 1.

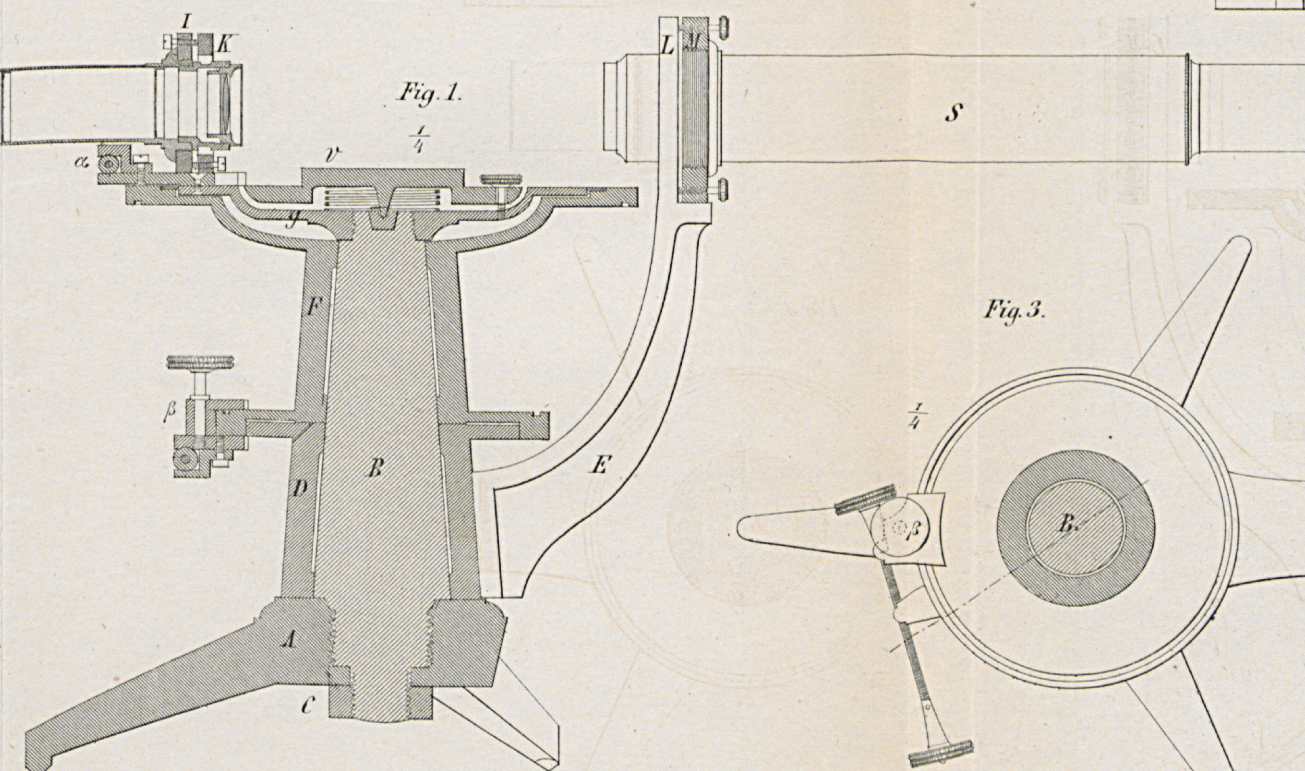


Fig. 6.

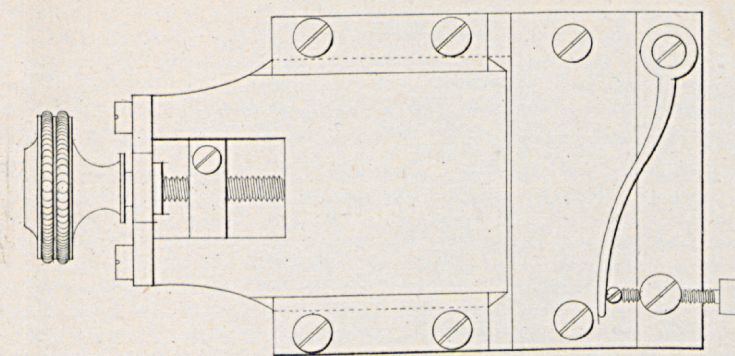


Fig. 7.

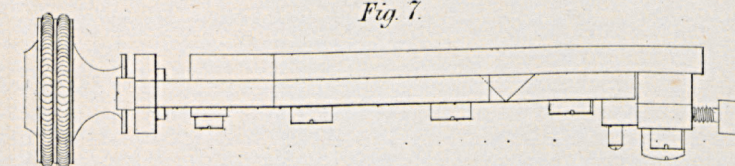


Fig. 8.

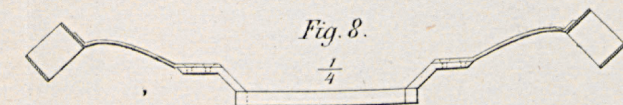
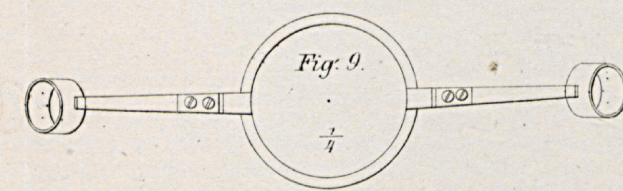


Fig. 9.



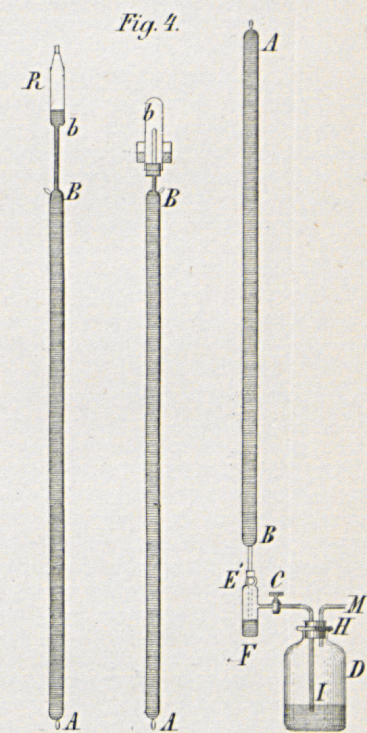
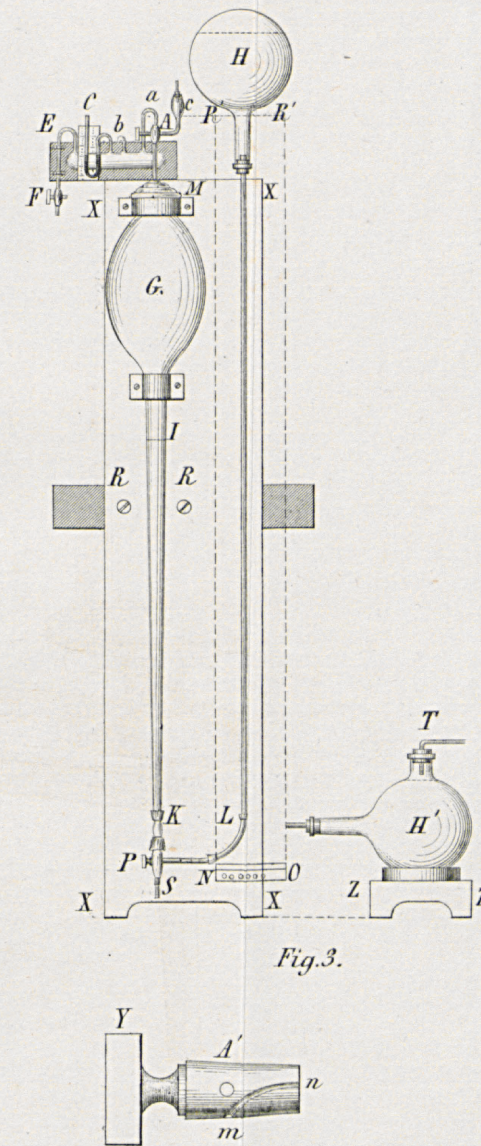
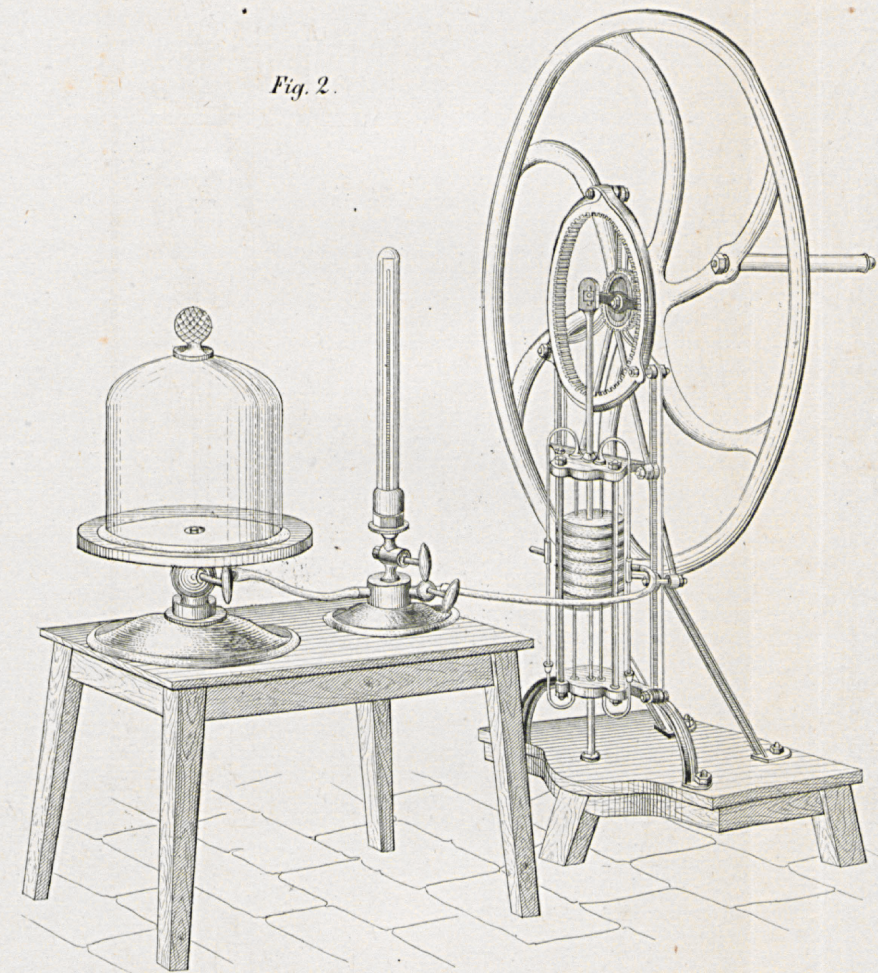
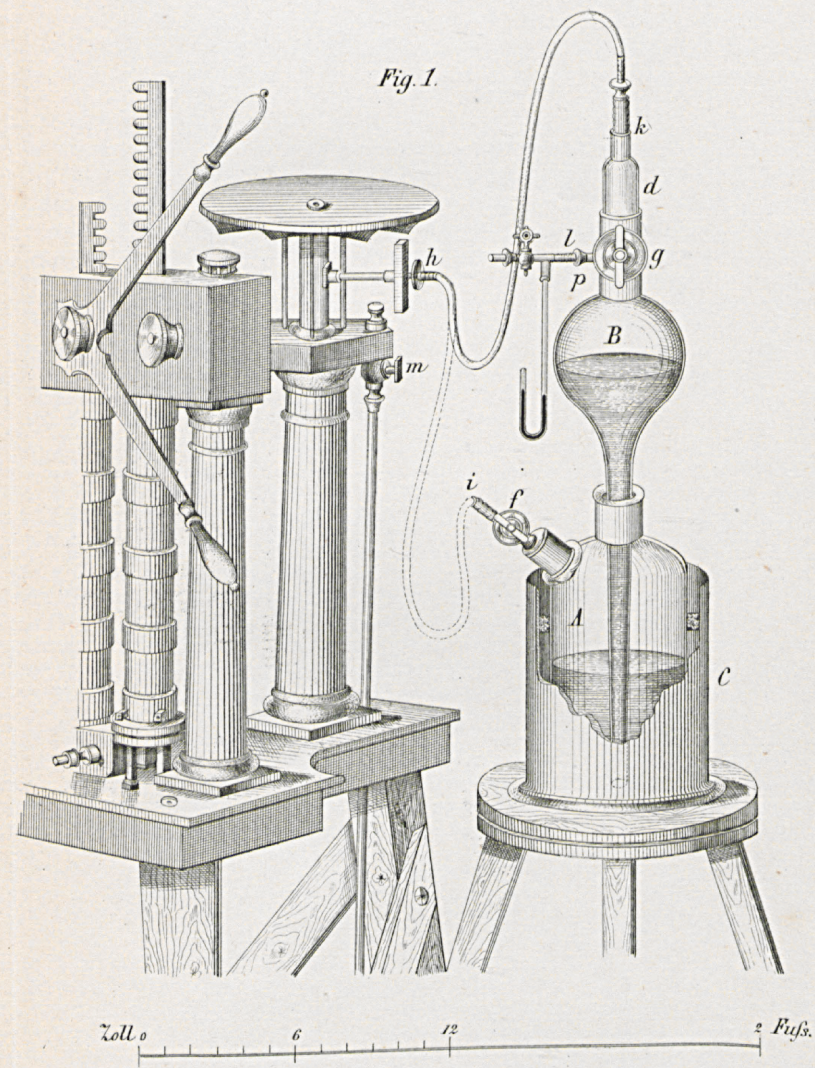


Fig. 6.

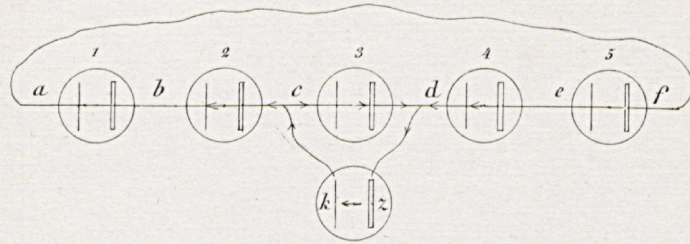


Fig. 7.

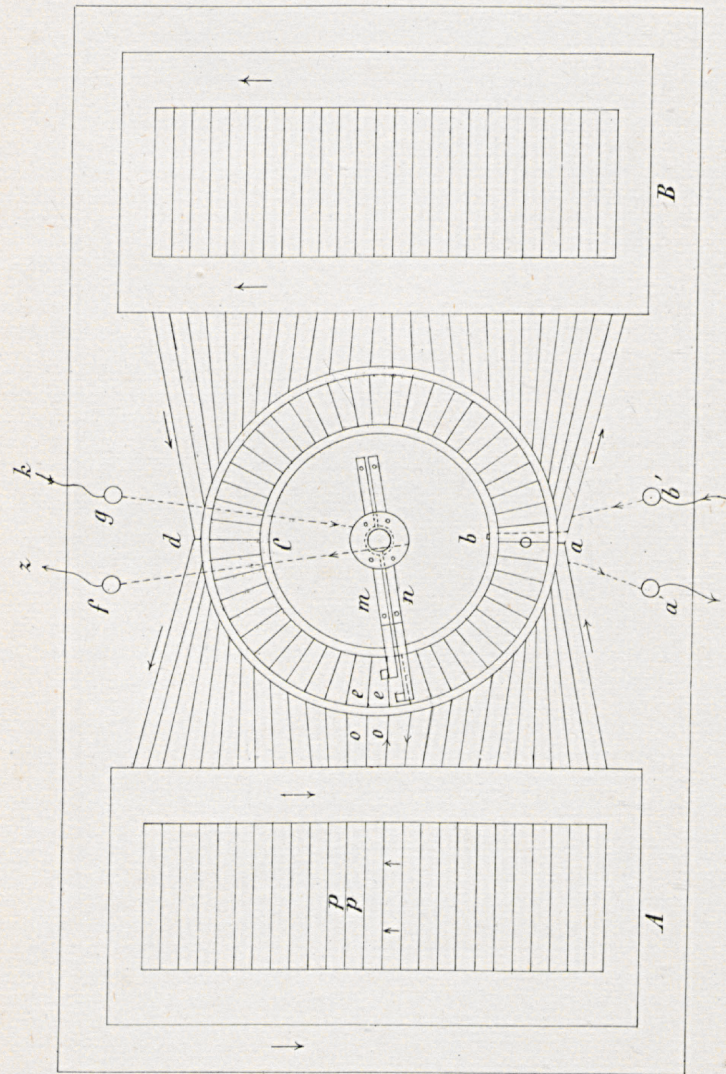
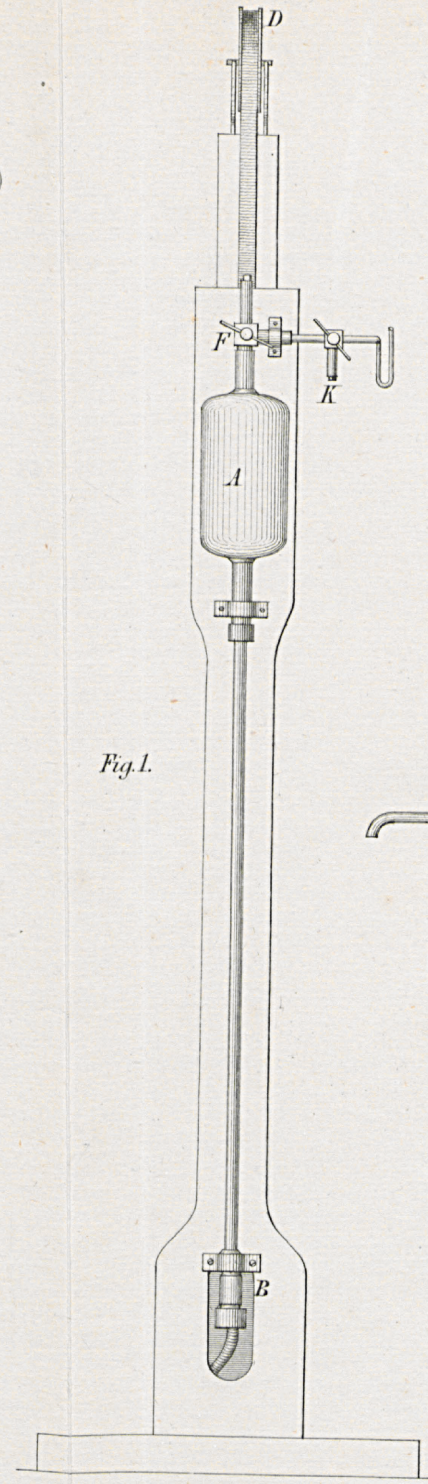


Fig. 1.



$\frac{1}{10}$ nat. Größe.

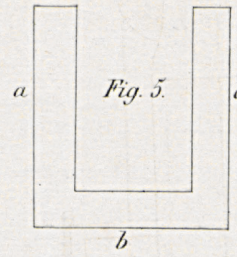


Fig. 4.

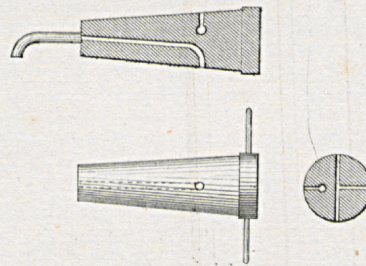
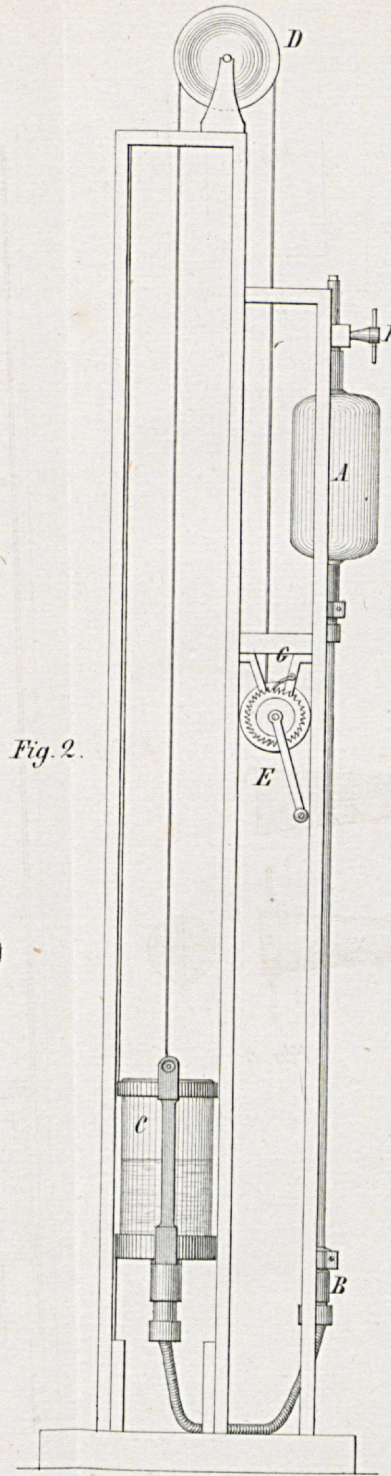
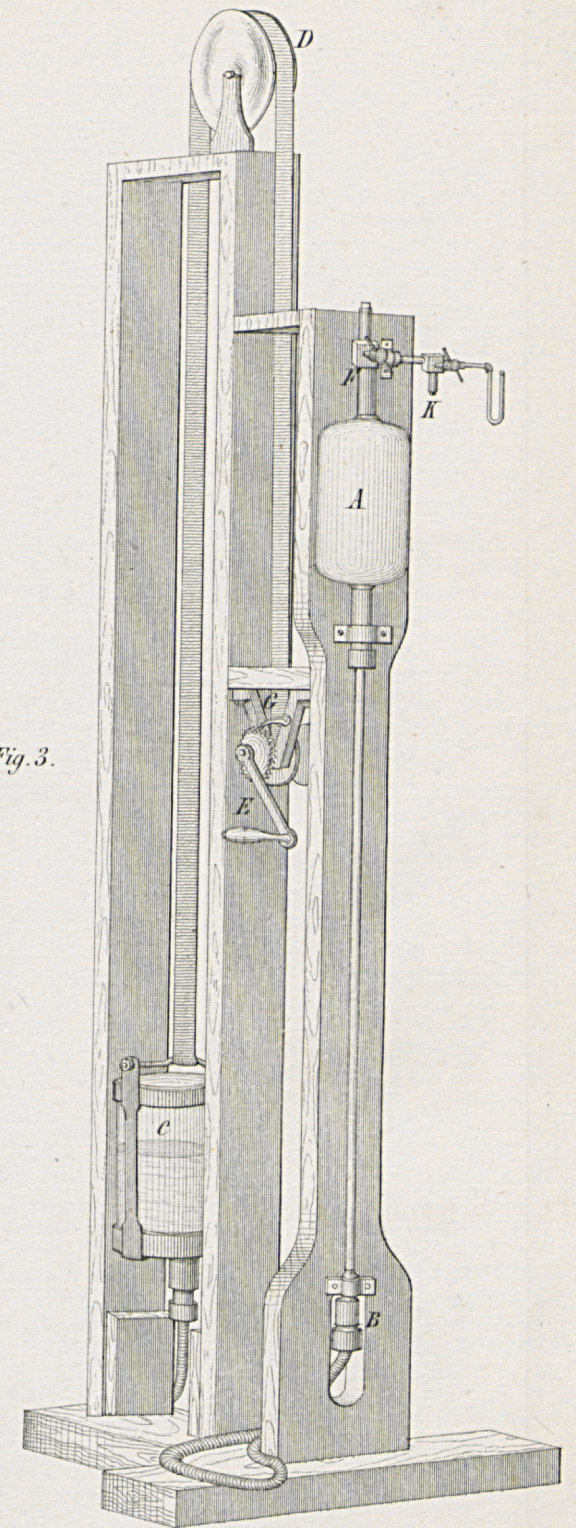


Fig. 2.



$\frac{1}{10}$ nat. Größe.

Fig. 3.



$\frac{1}{10}$ nat. Größe.

Fig. 1.

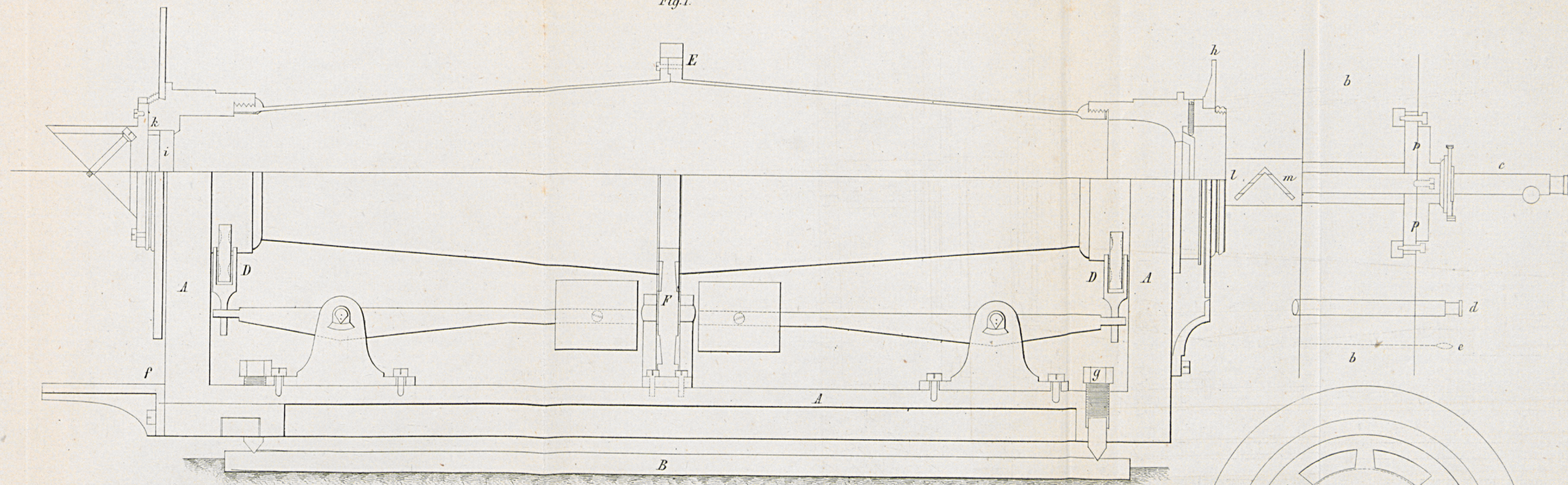


Fig. 3.

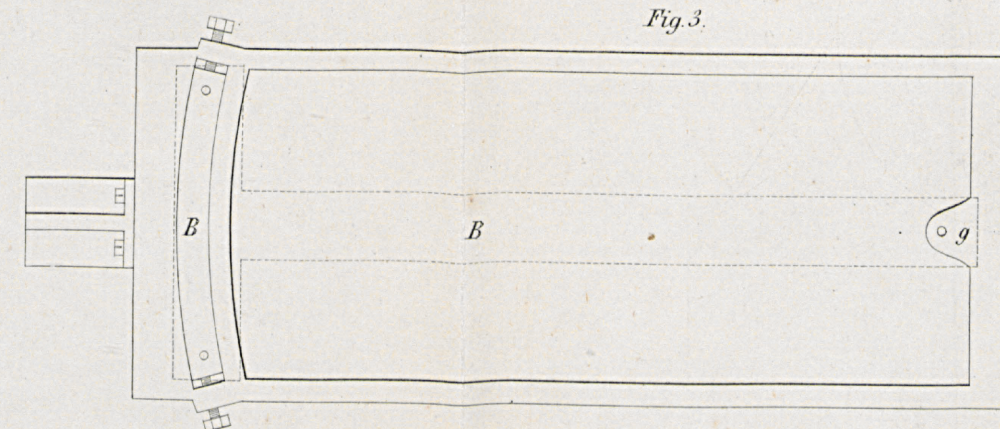
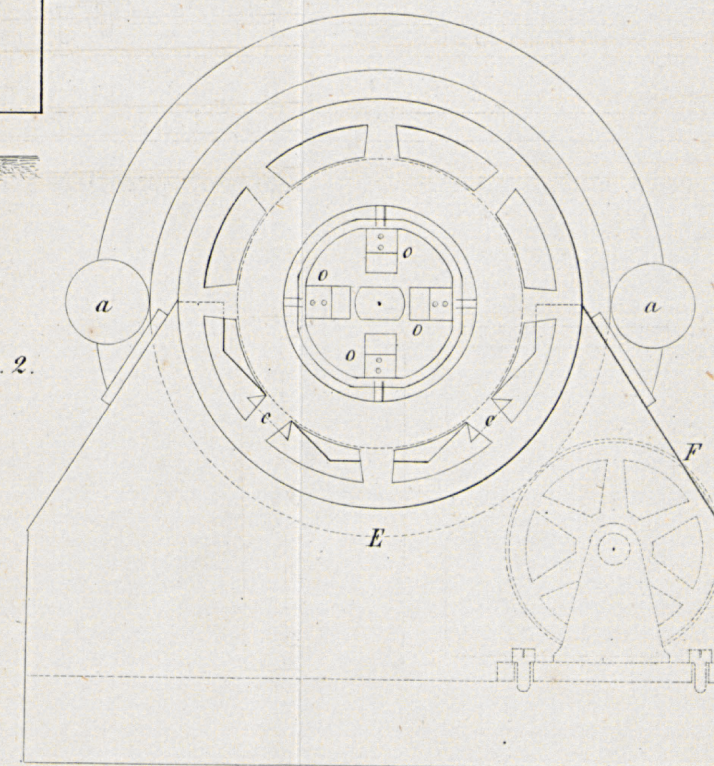
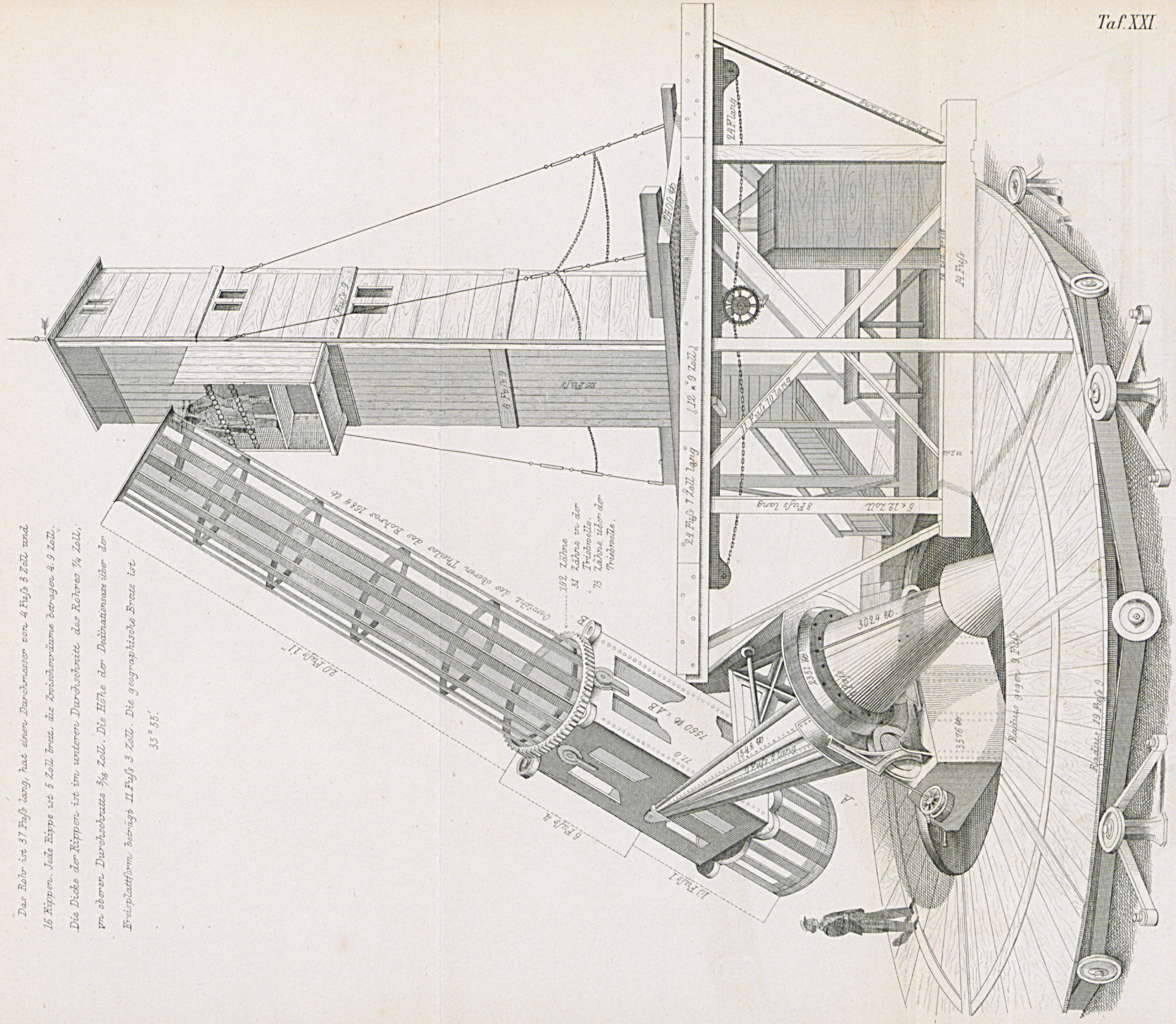


Fig. 2.



ad Fig. 1 u 2 1' 0 6'' 12'' Alter
ad Fig. 3. 3' 2' 1' 0'' 6'' 12'' Pariser
Fuß.



Das Rohr ist 31 Fuß lang, hat einen Durchmesser von 4 Fuß 8 Zoll und
16 Rippen. Jede Rippe ist 5 Zoll breit, die Zwischenräume betragen 4,9 Zoll.
Die Dicke der Rippen ist im unteren Durchschnitte des Rohres $\frac{1}{4}$ Zoll,
im oberen Durchschnitte $\frac{3}{4}$ Zoll. Die Höhe der Dehnungsmasse über der
Kreisplatteform beträgt 11 Fuß 3 Zoll. Die geographische Breite ist
 $33^{\circ} 55'$.

Dericht des oberen Theils des Rohres 1684 lb.
192 Lätze
31 Lätze in der
Triebwelle.
15 Lätze über der
Triebwelle.

10 Fuß 11"

6 Fuß 4"

24 Fuß 1 Zoll lang

12 x 9 Zoll

24 Fuß 9"

24 Fuß 9"

24 Fuß 9"

16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"

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16 Fuß 11"

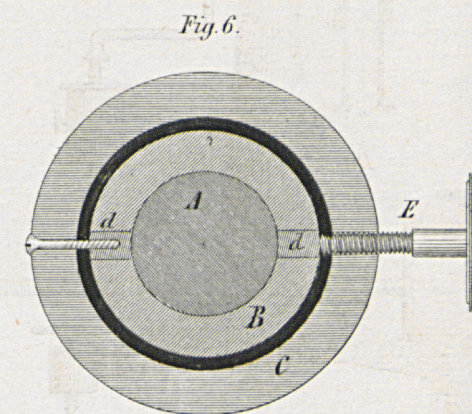
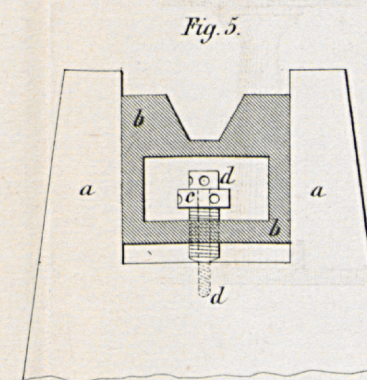
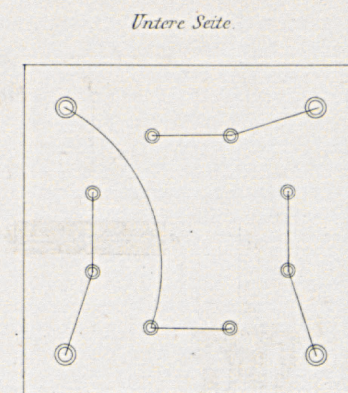
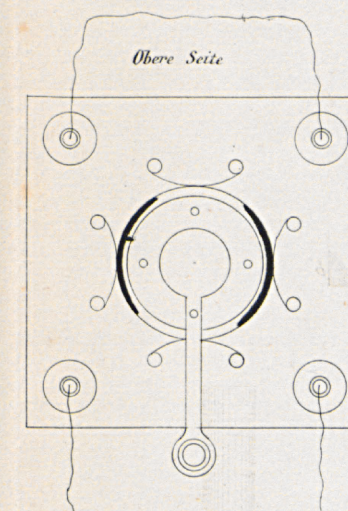
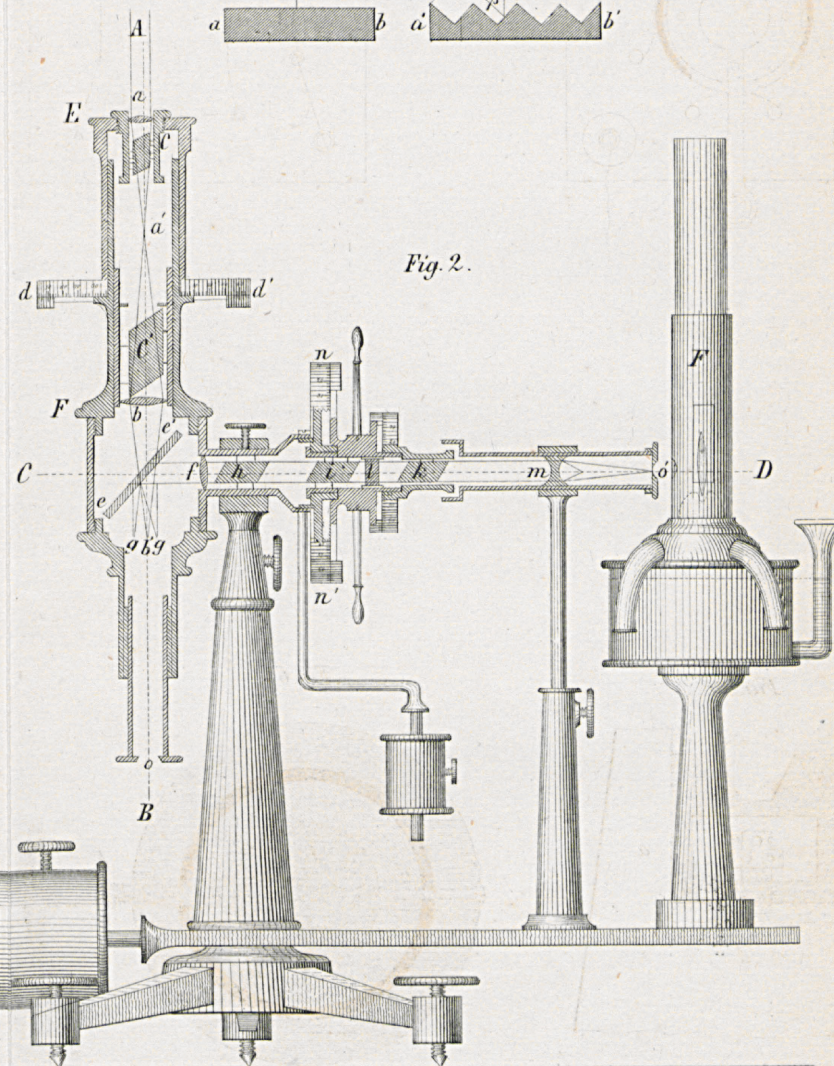
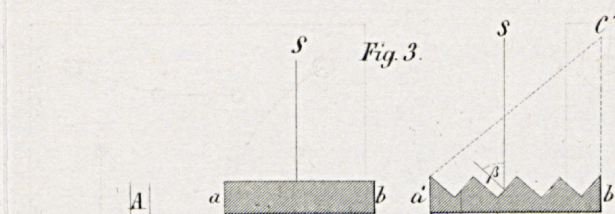
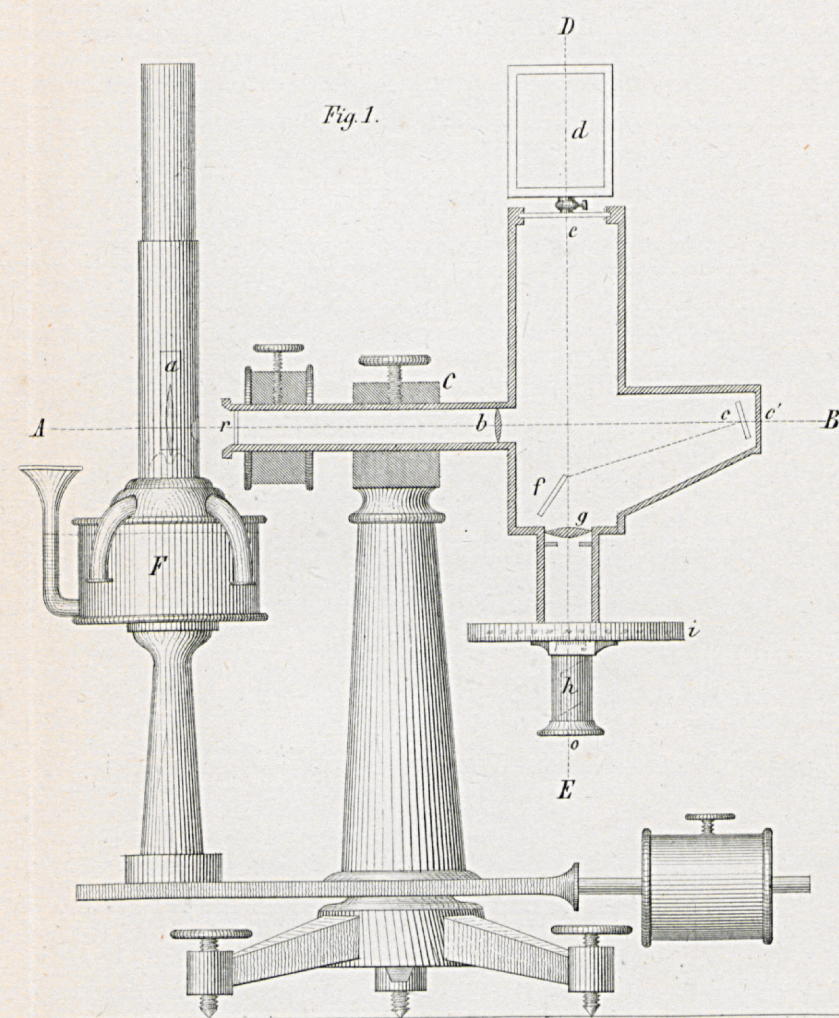
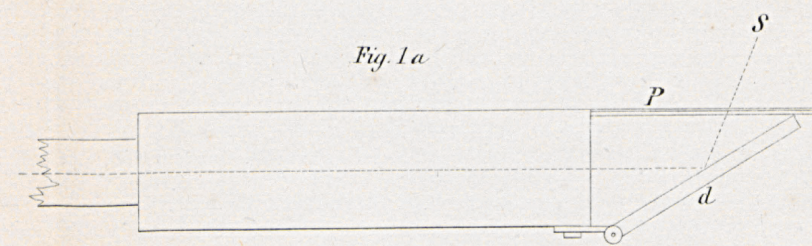
16 Fuß 11"

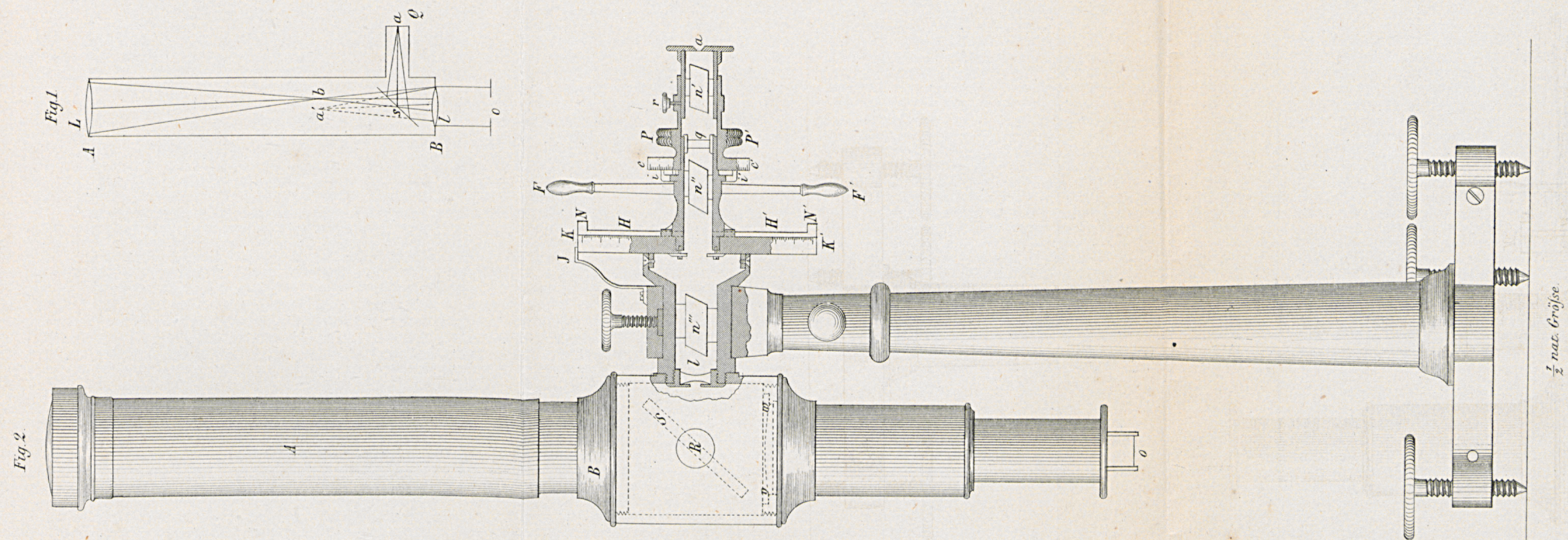
16 Fuß 11"

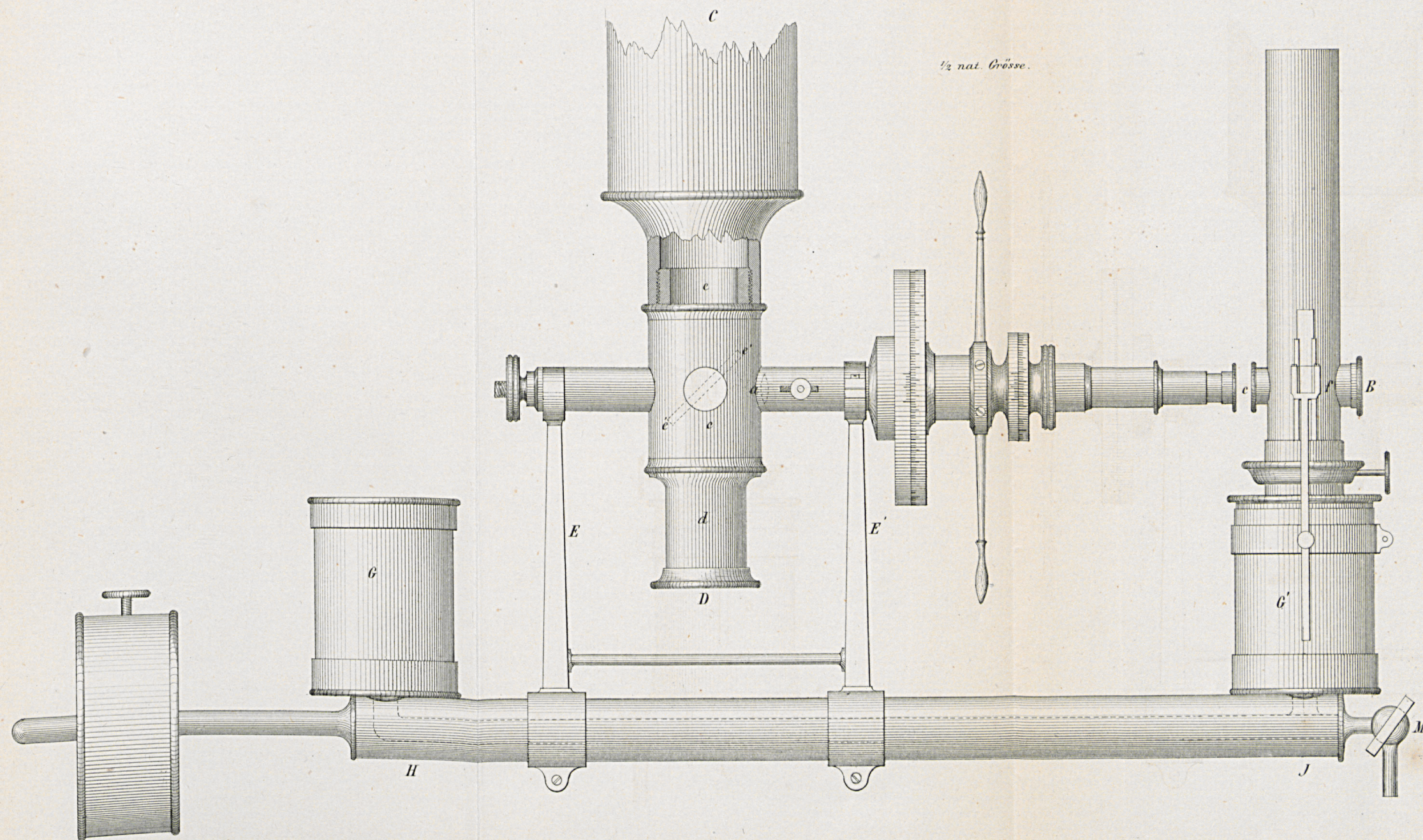
16 Fuß 11"

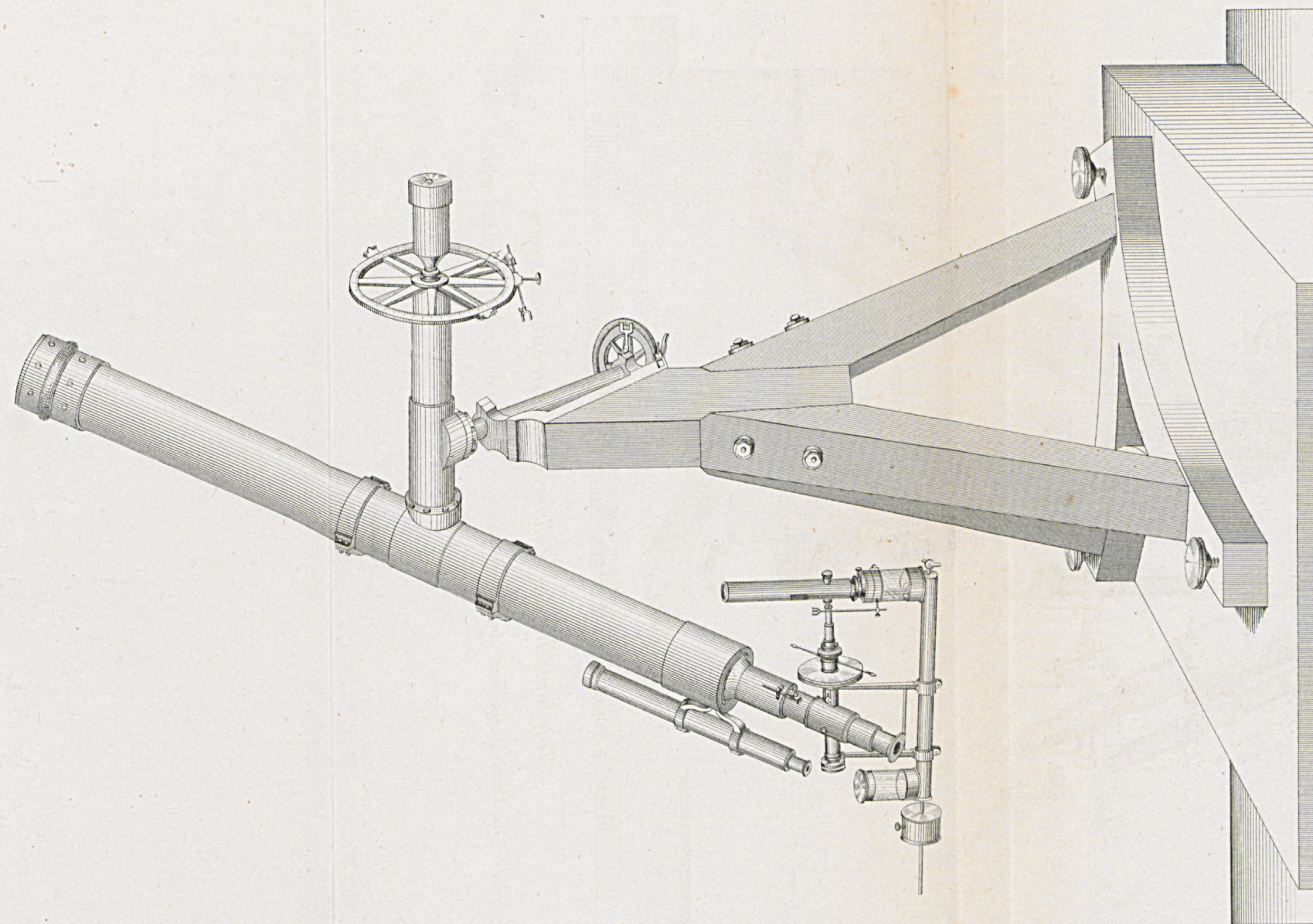
16 Fuß 11"

16 Fuß 11"









*Totalansicht des Zöllner'schen Astrophotometers
in Verbindung mit dem sechsflüssigen Refractor der Leipziger Sternwarte.*

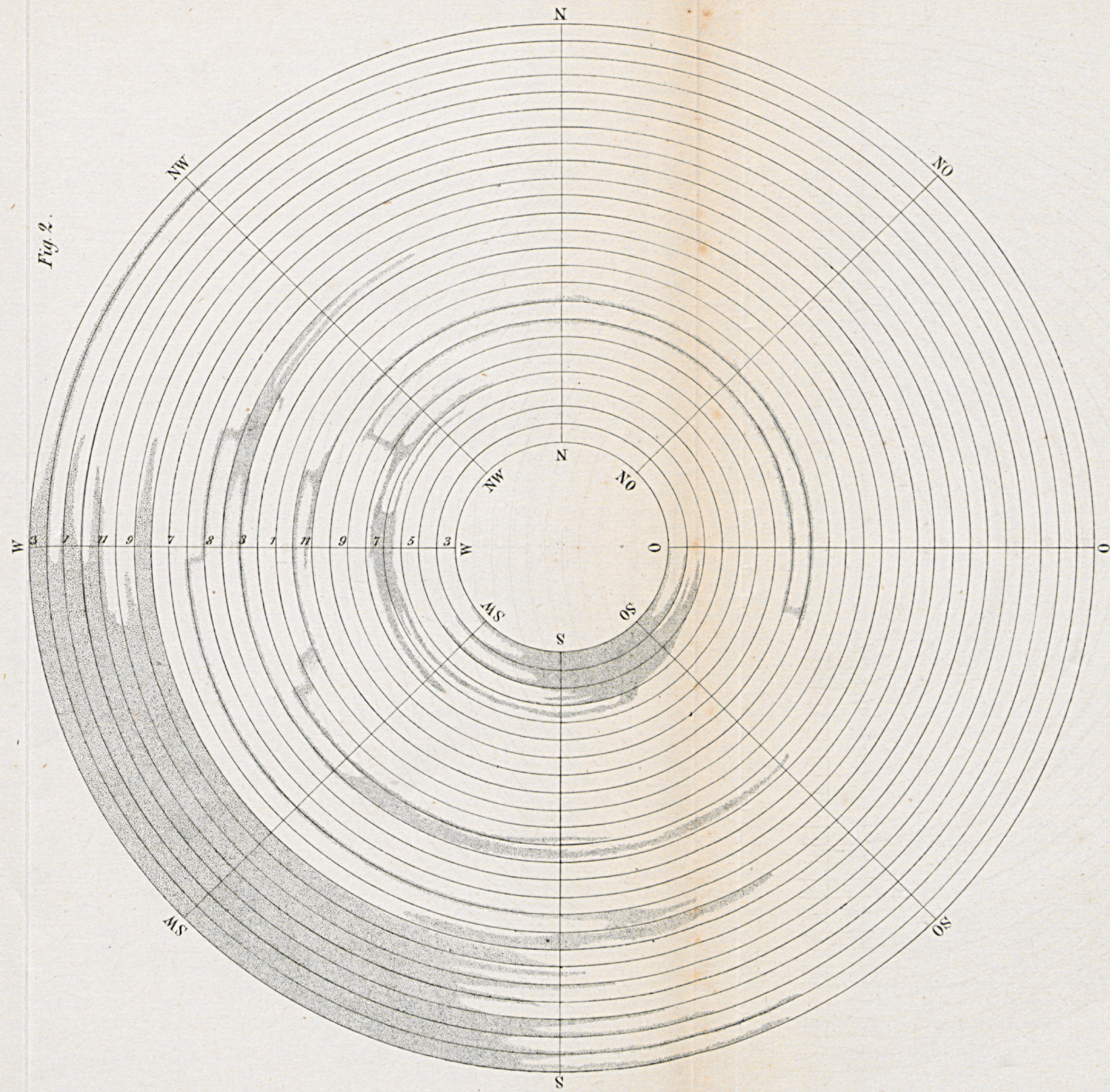
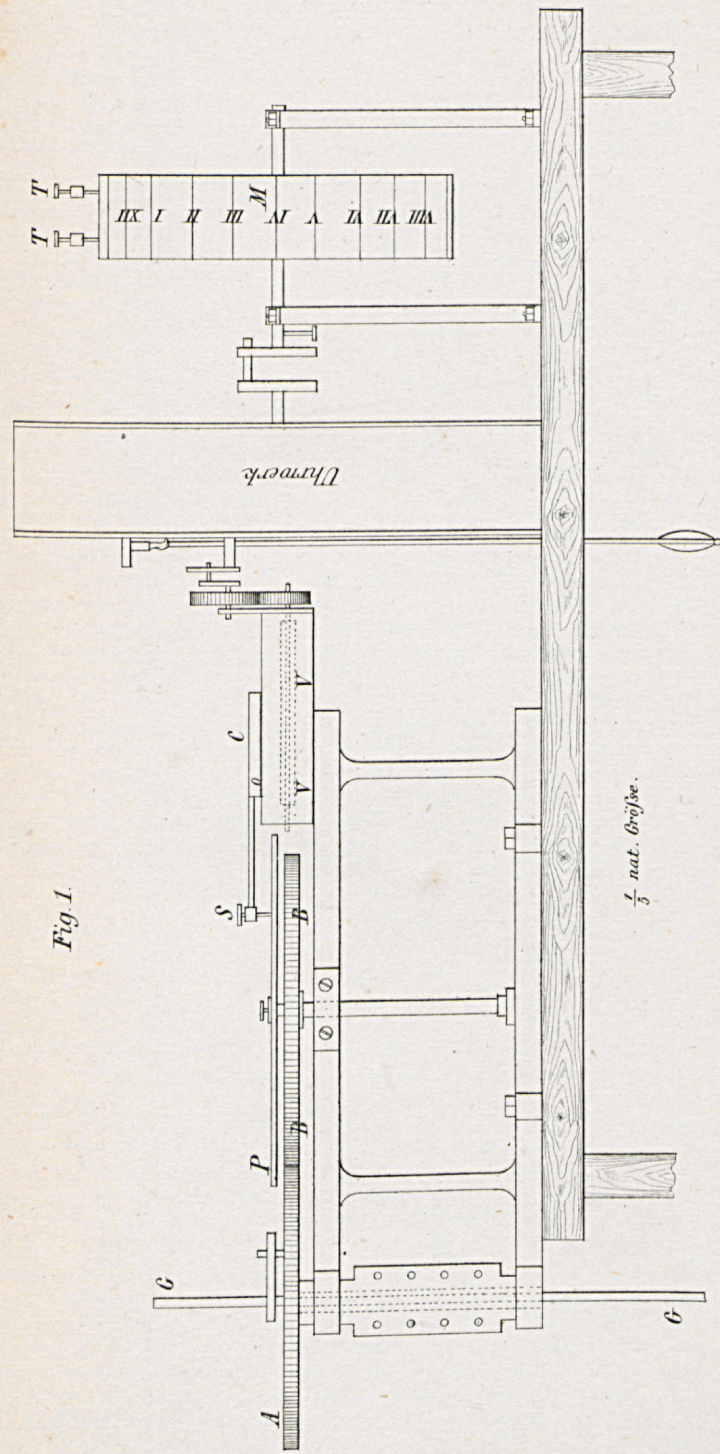
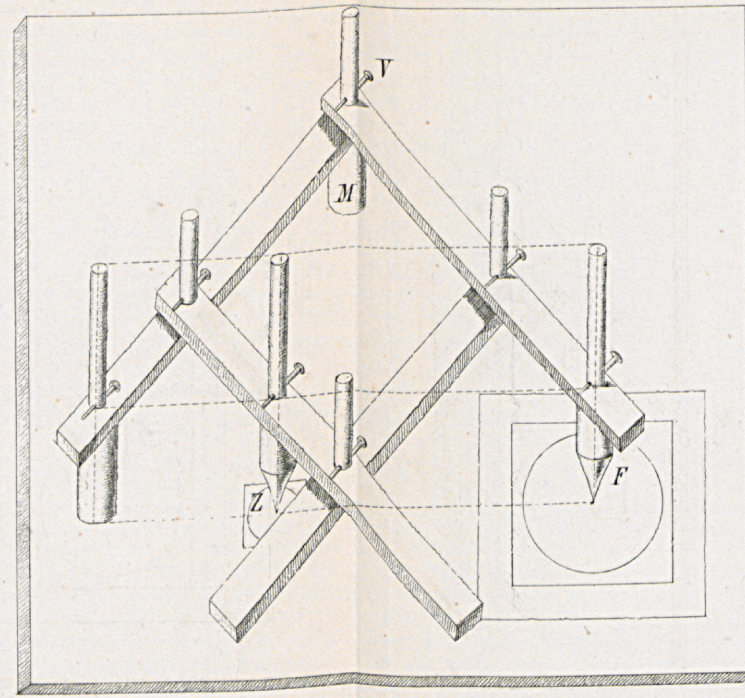
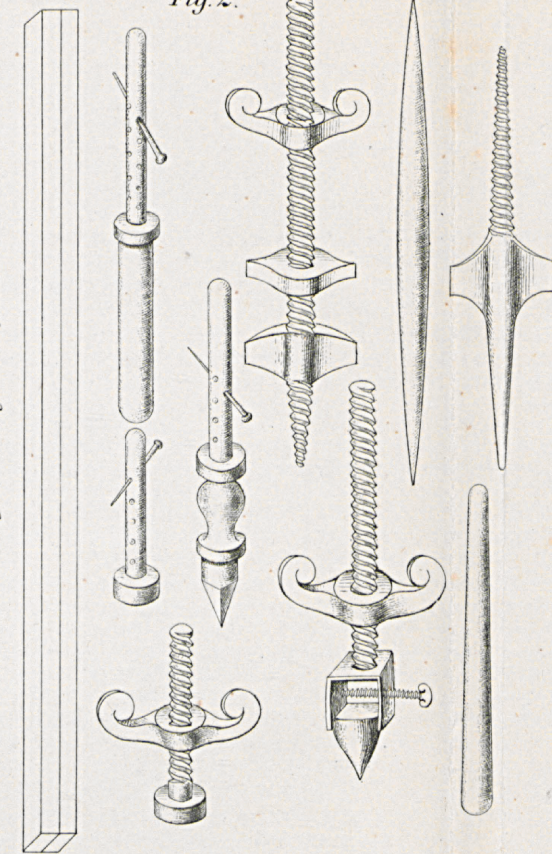


Fig 1.



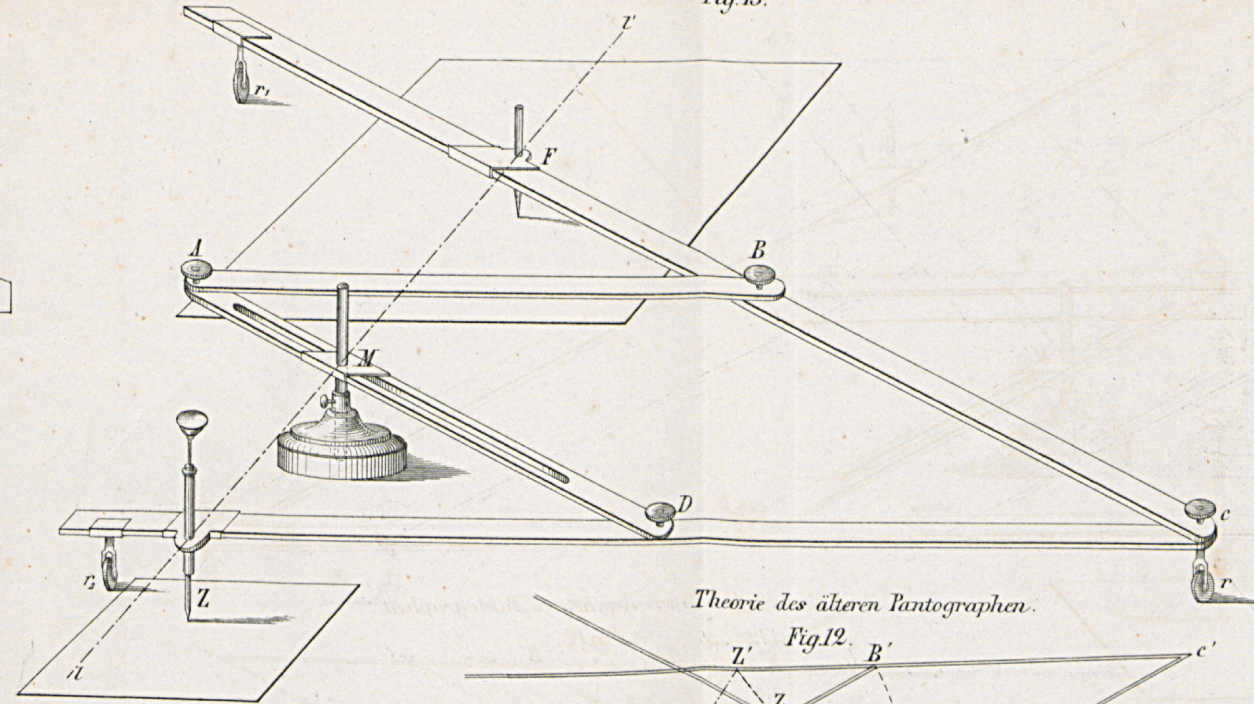
Parallelogrammi Styli, Clavi, Fulcræ.

Fig. 2.



Parallelogrammi Figillum pedale.

Fig. 13.



Theorie des älteren Pantographen.

Fig. 12.

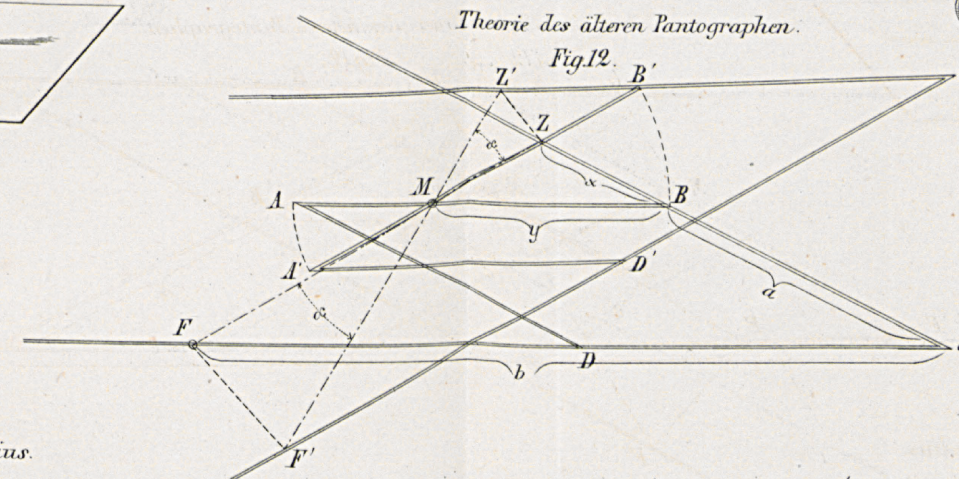


Fig. 14.

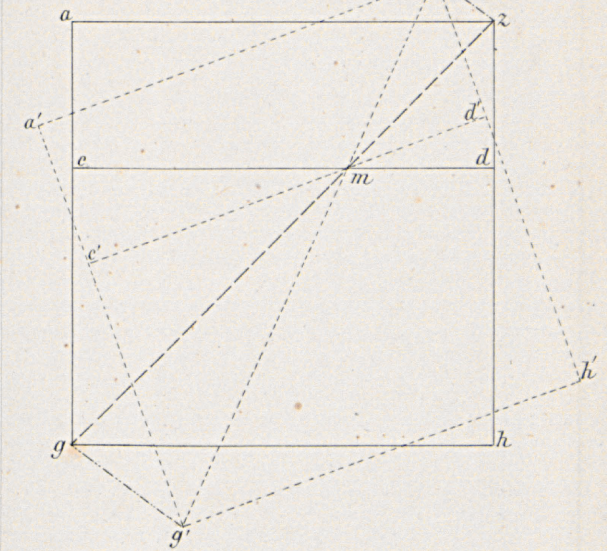


Fig. 14. Theorie,
Fig. 15. Construction
des Mailänder
Pantographen.

Fig. 15.

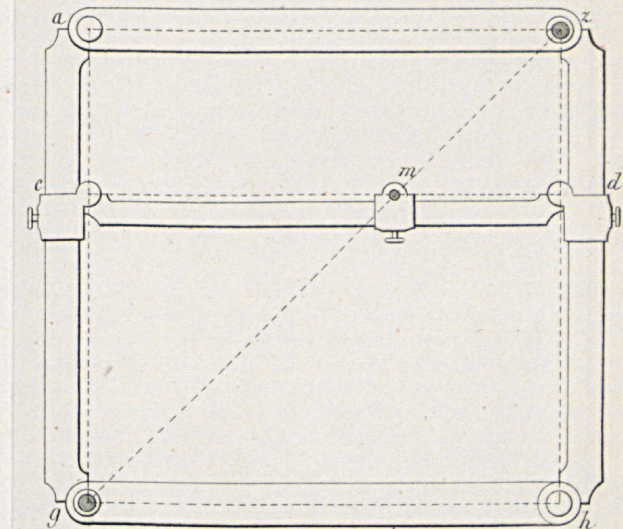


Fig. 3.

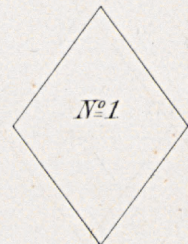


Fig. 4.

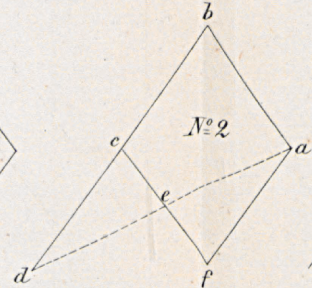


Fig. 5.



Die verschiedenen Formen des pantogr. Parallelogrammes nach Mærius.
(Fig. 3 bis 11.)

Fig. 6.

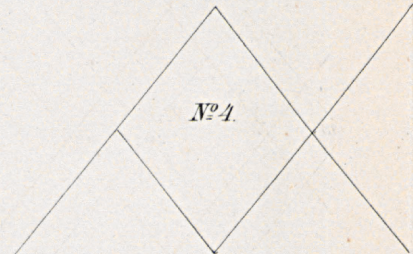


Fig. 7.

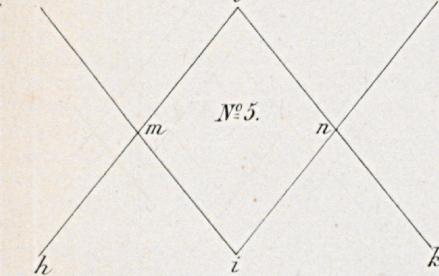


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

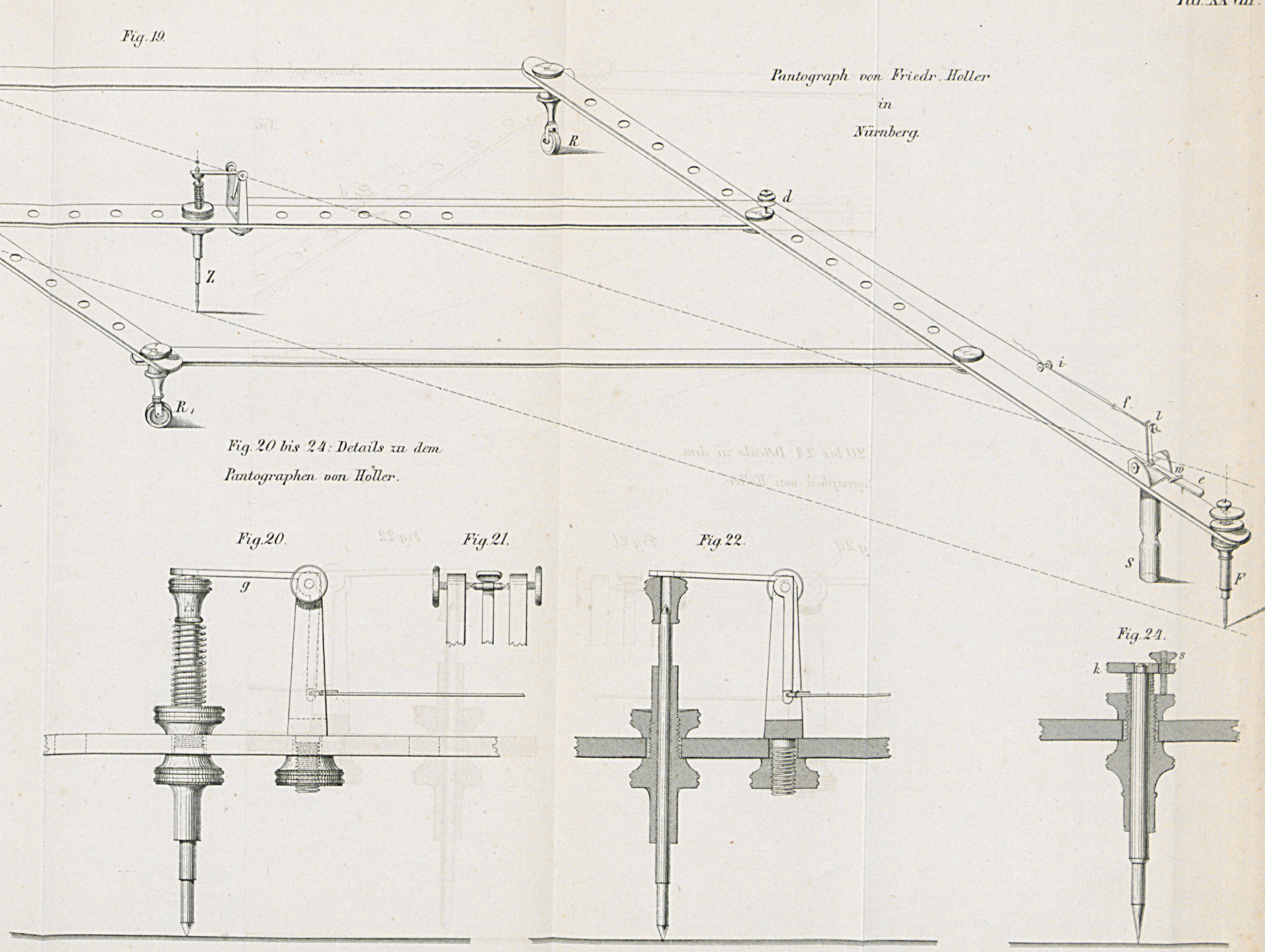
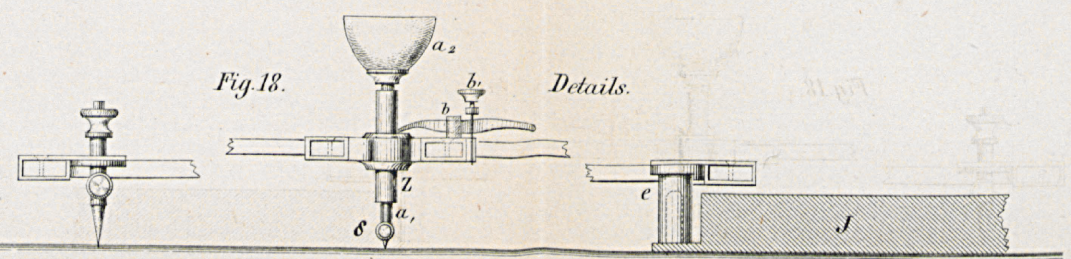
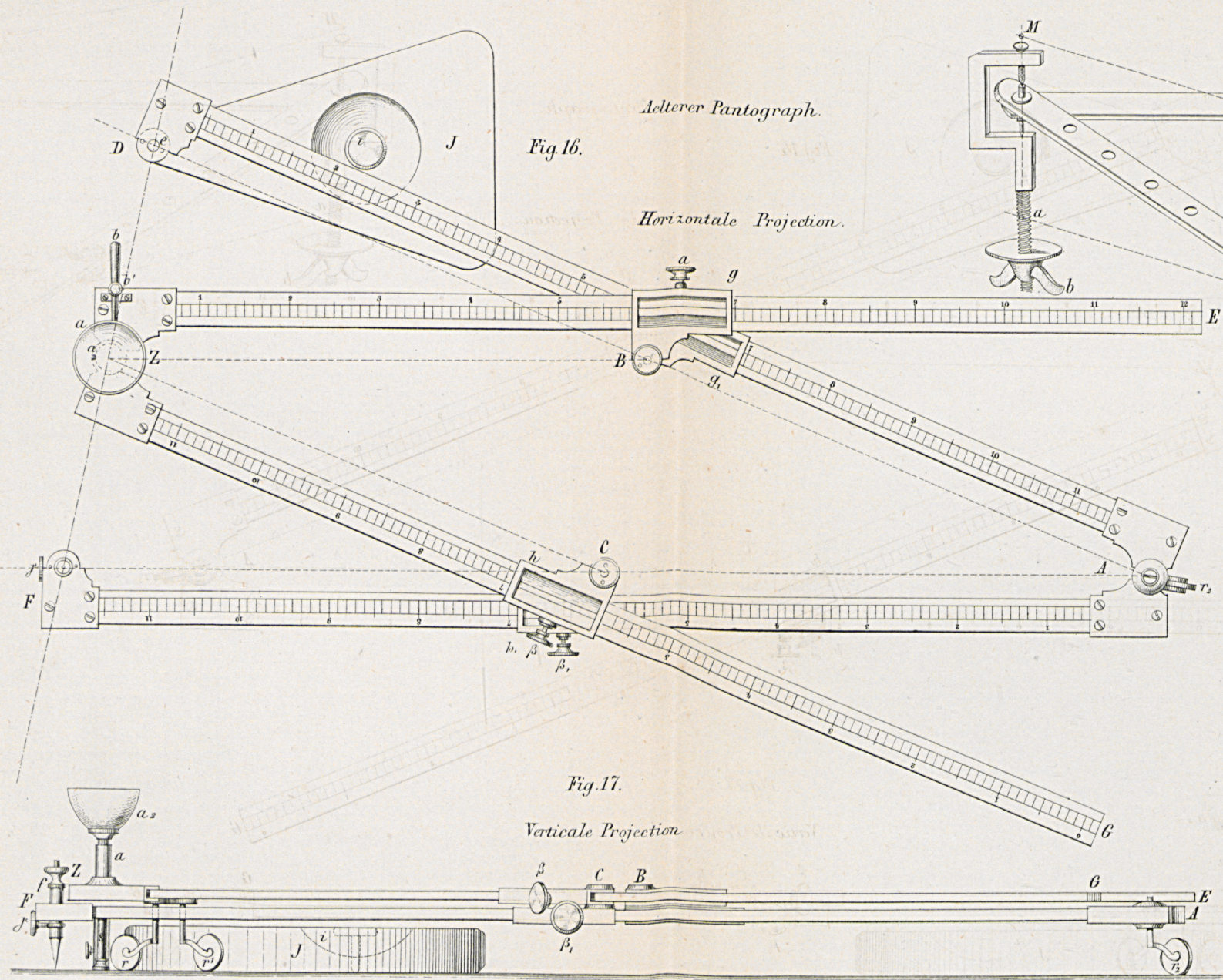


Fig. 10.

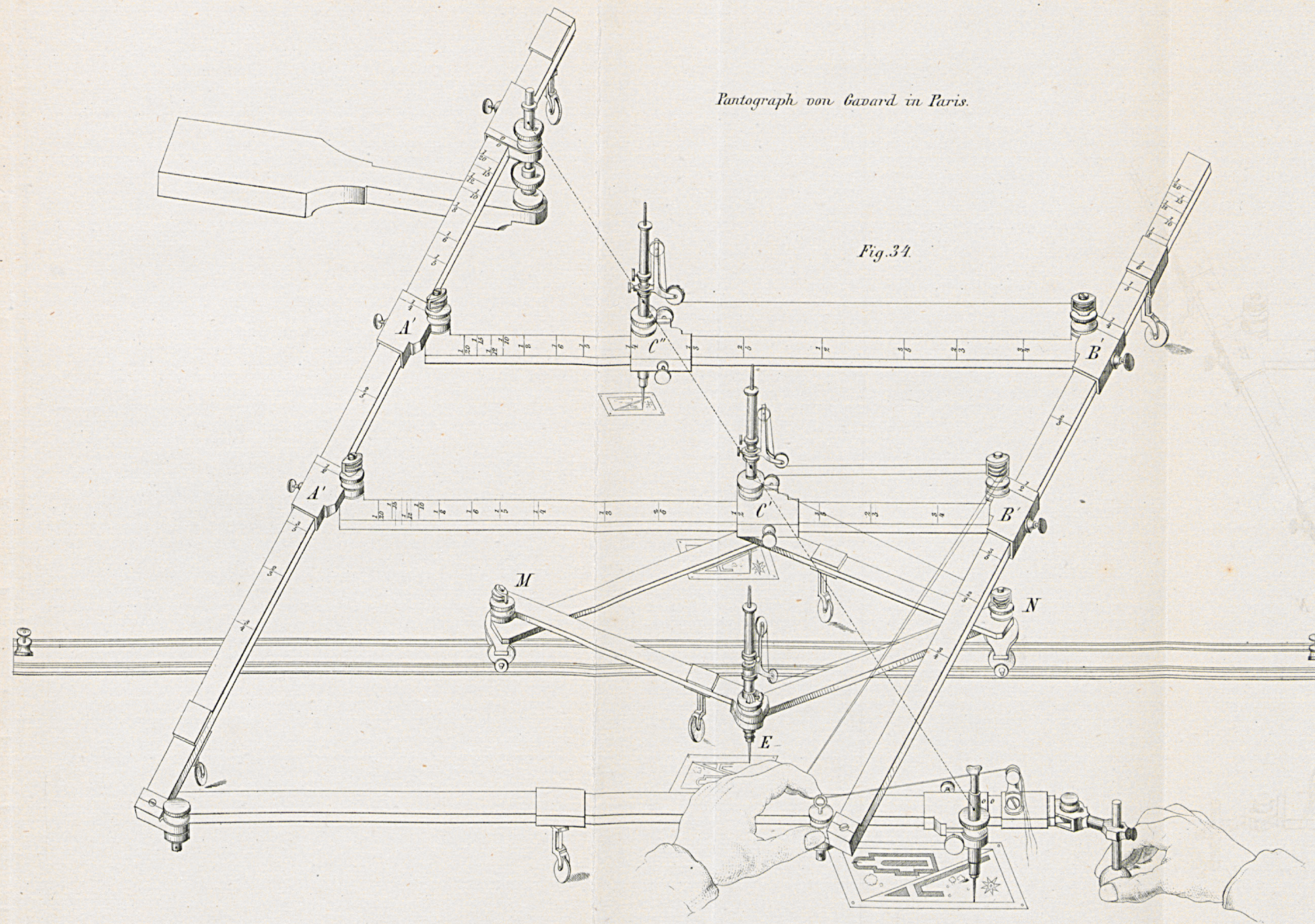


Fig. 11.

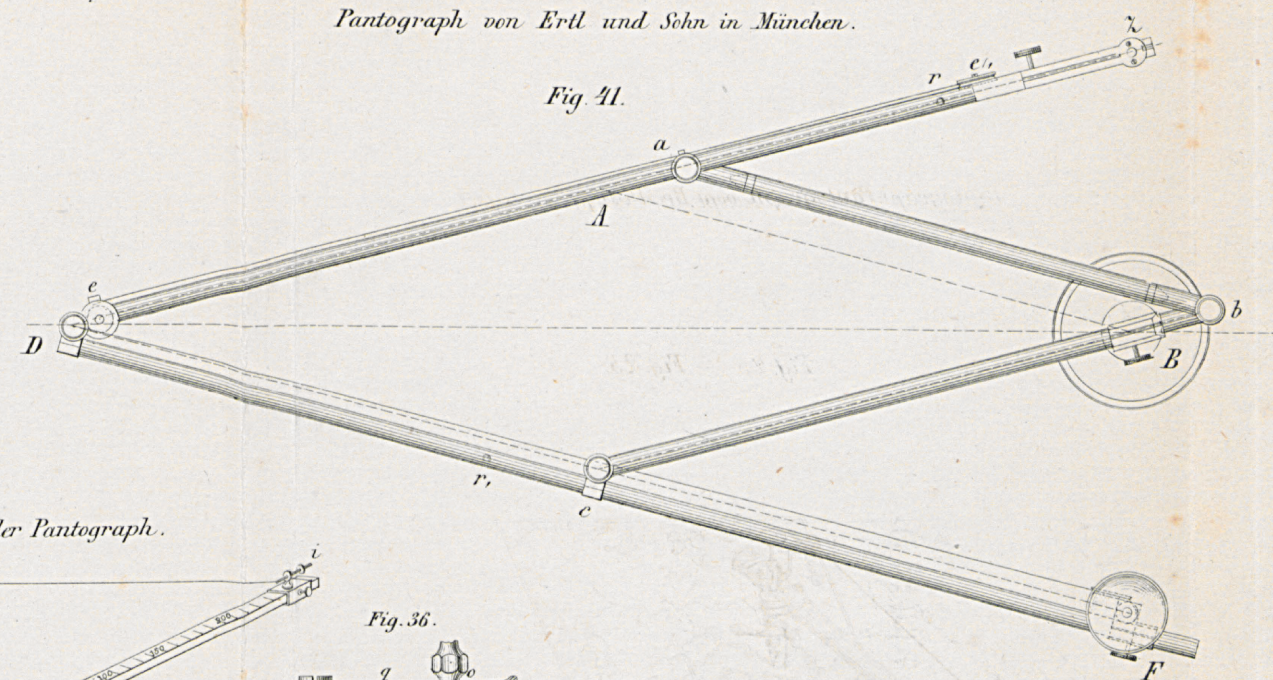




Wirkliche Größe.

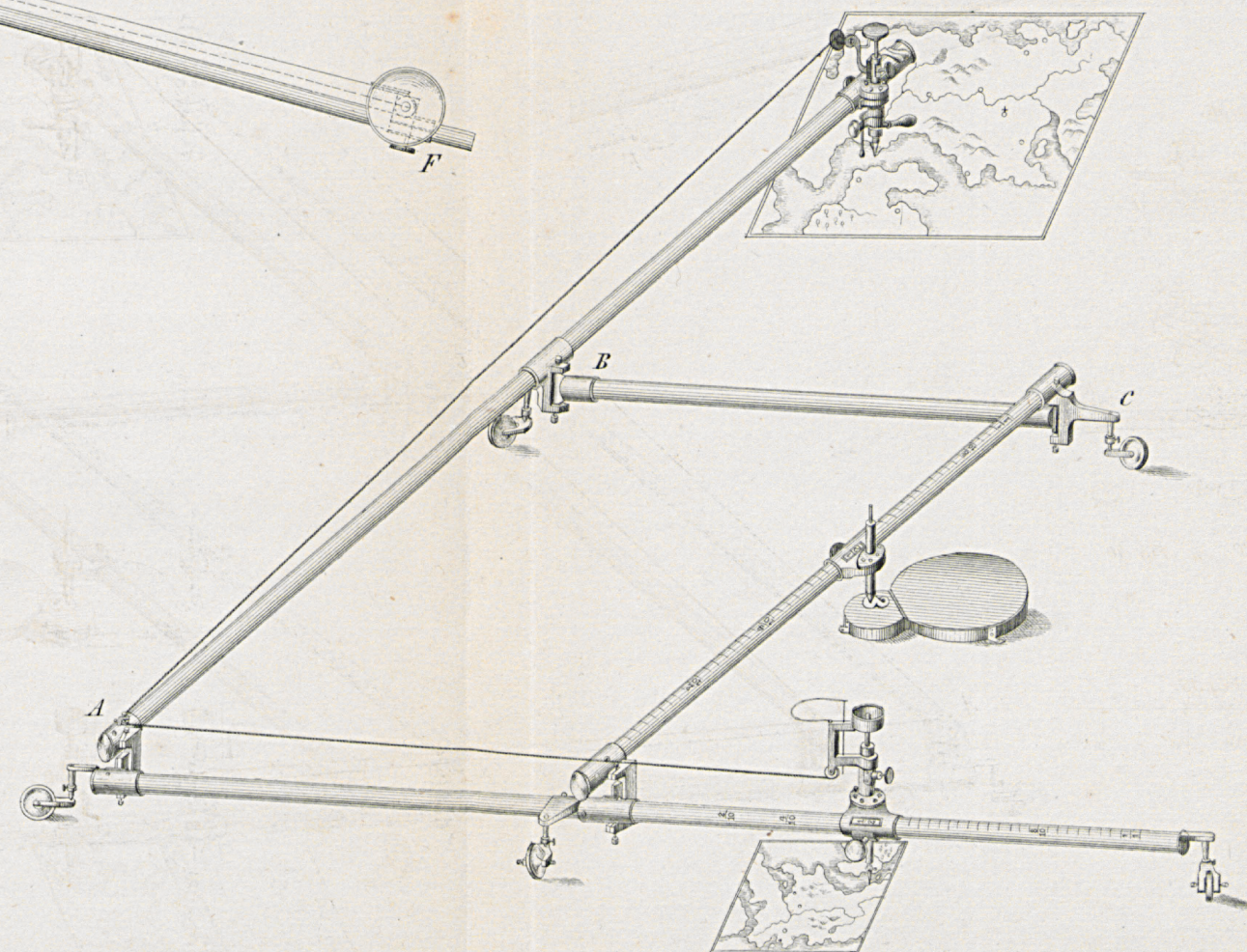
*Pantograph von Gavard in Paris.**Fig. 34.*

Pantograph von Ertl und Sohn in München.

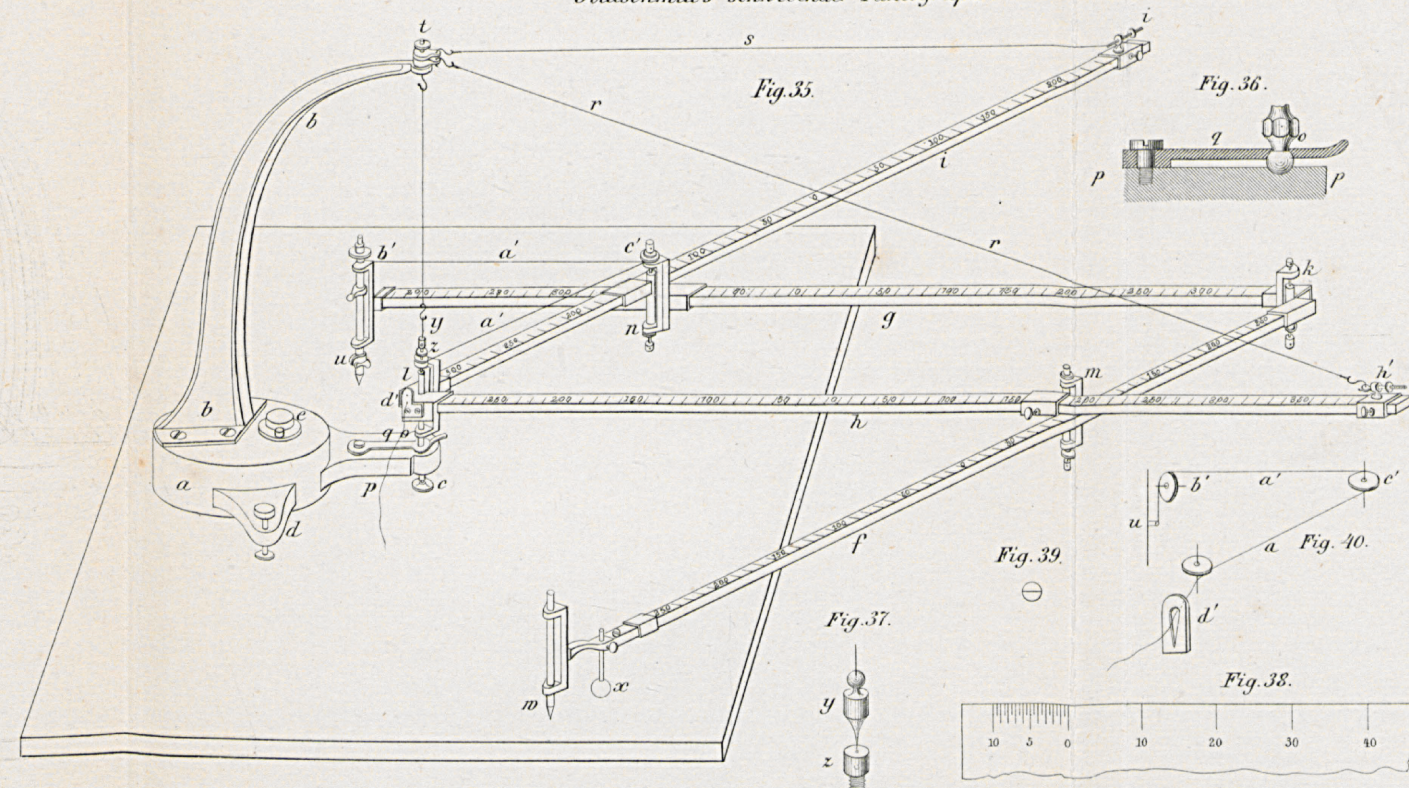


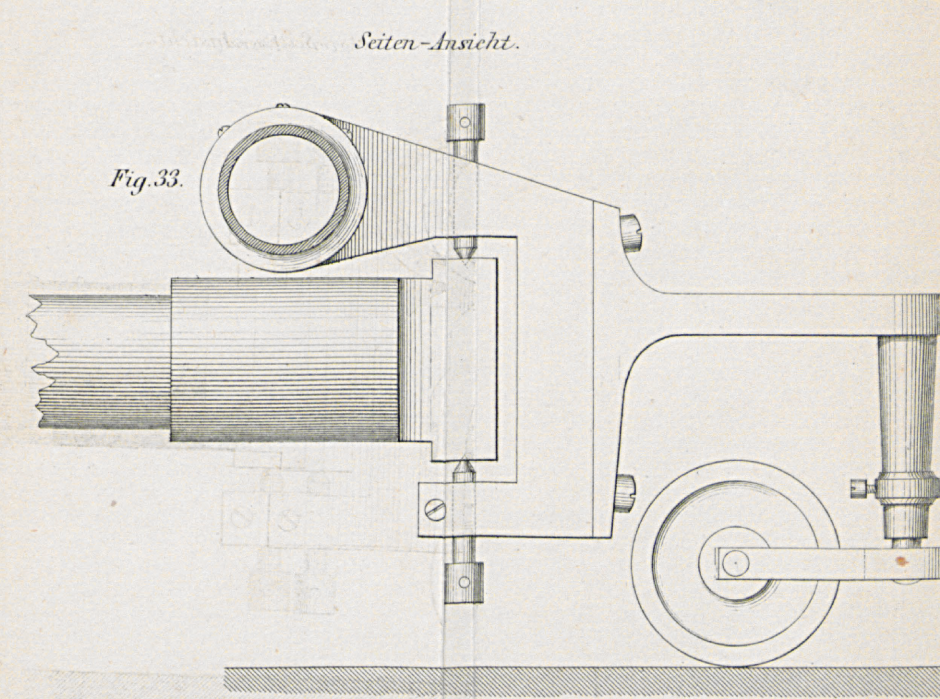
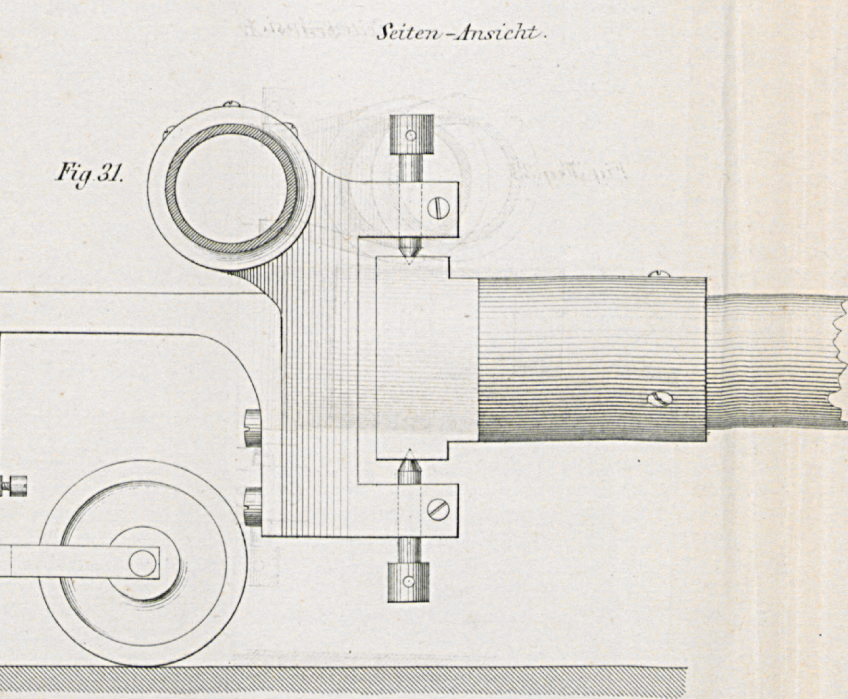
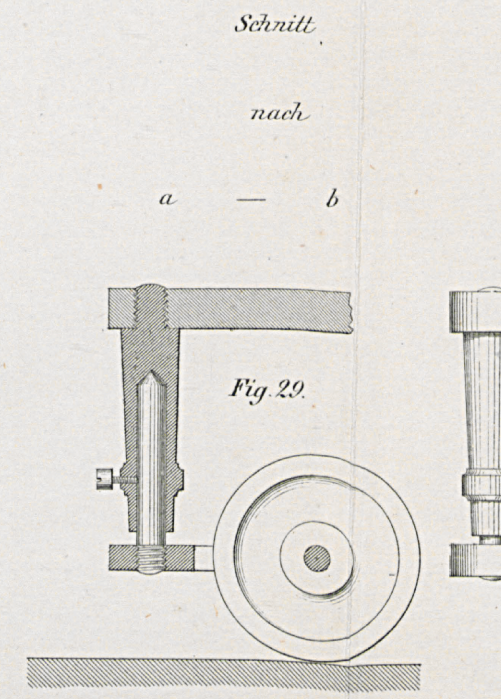
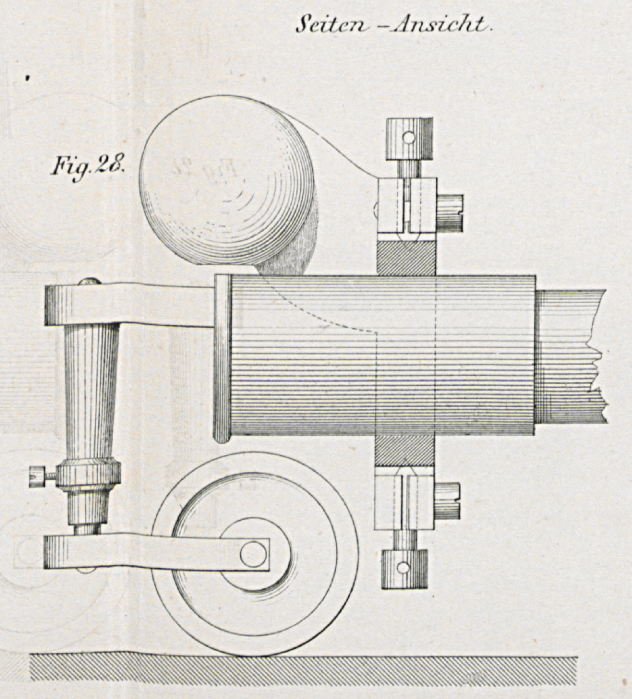
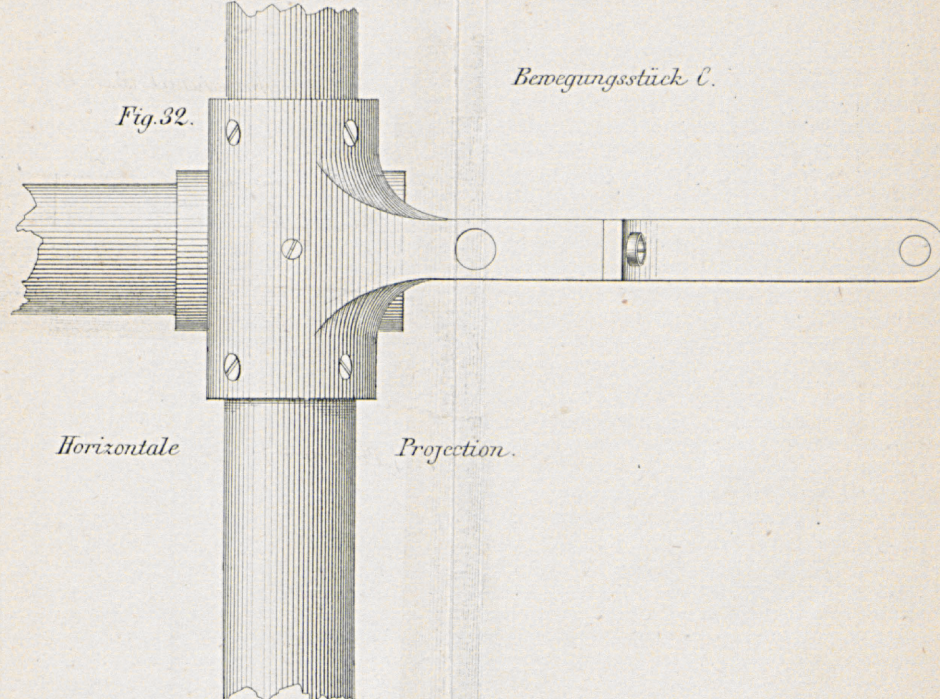
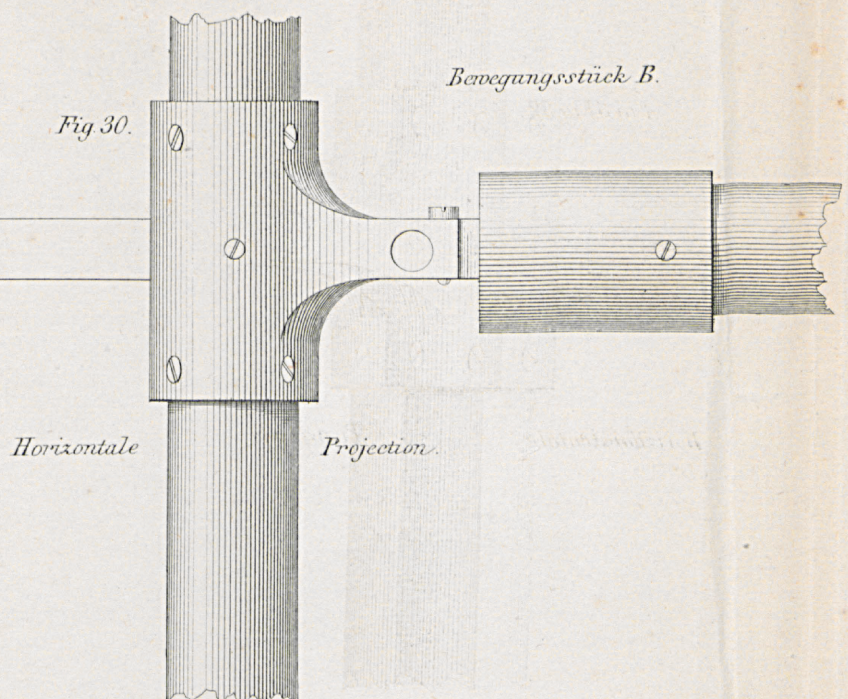
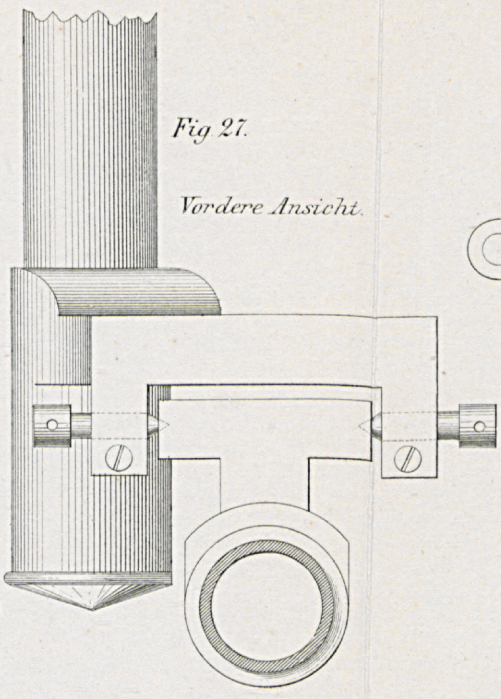
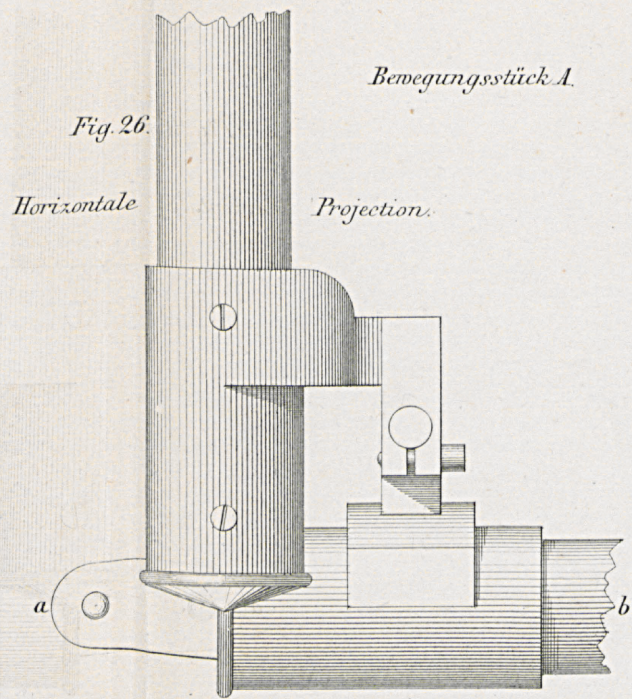
Pantograph von Breithaupt in Cassel.

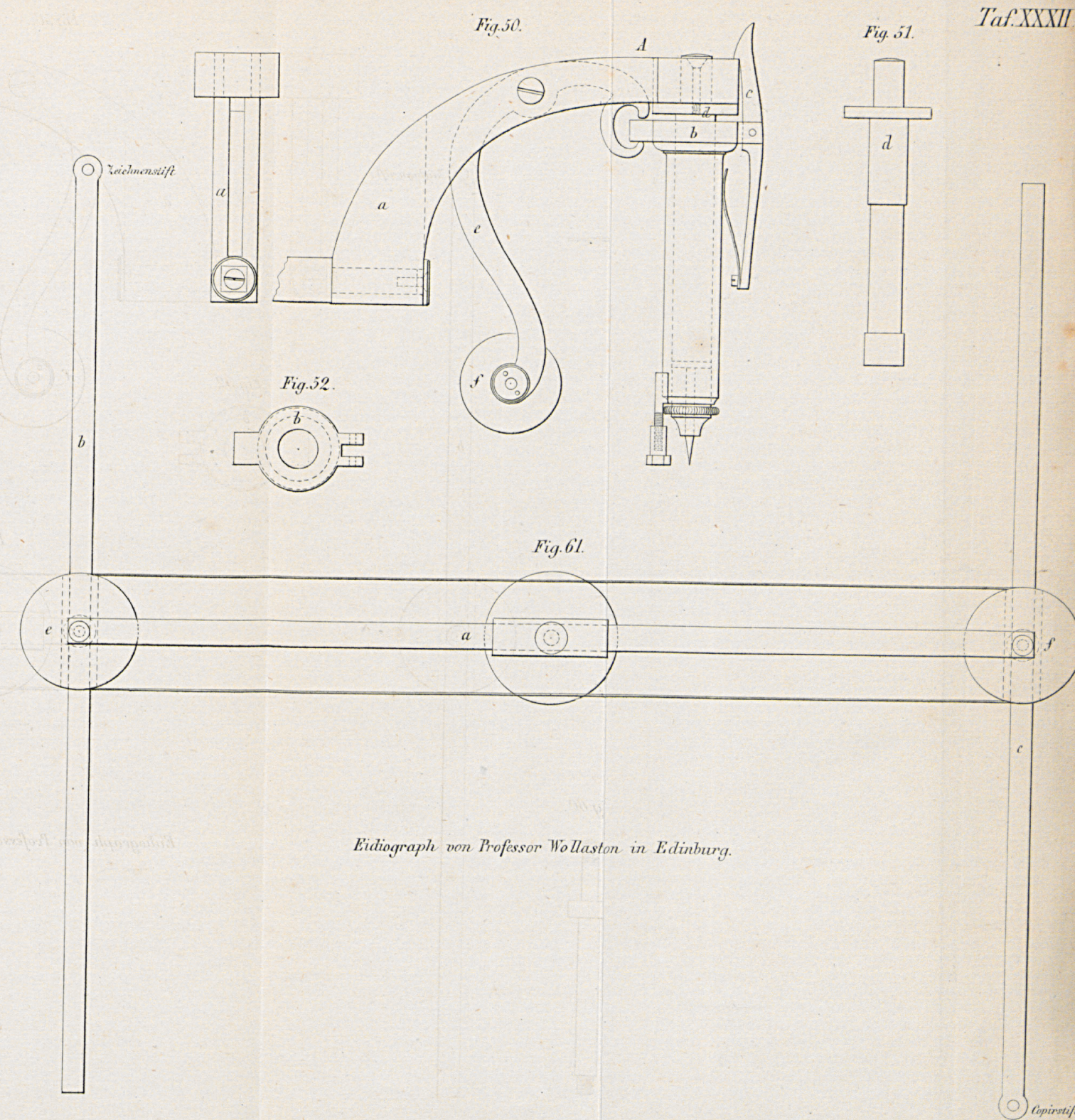
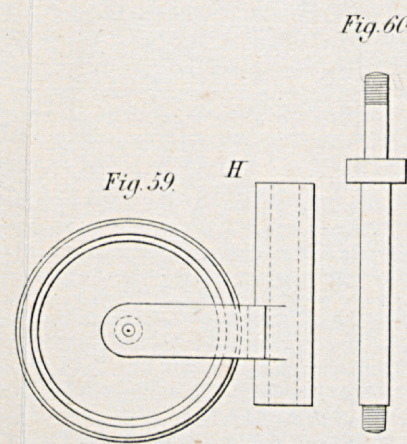
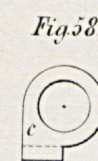
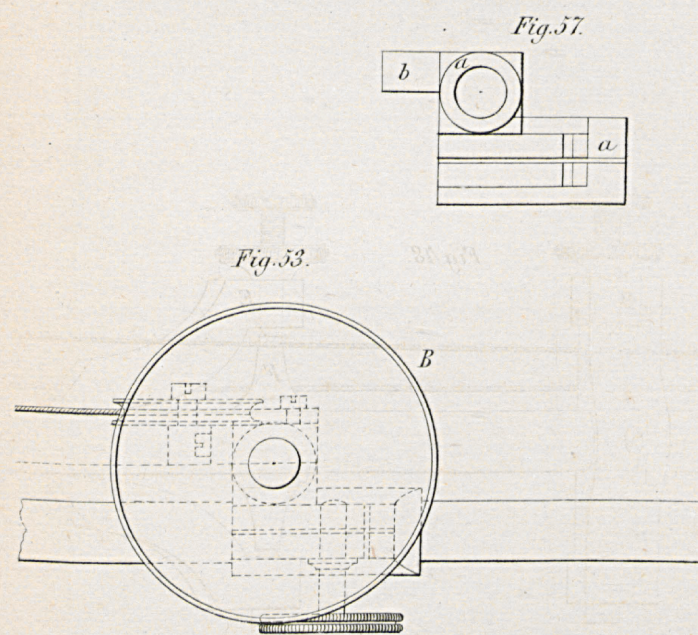
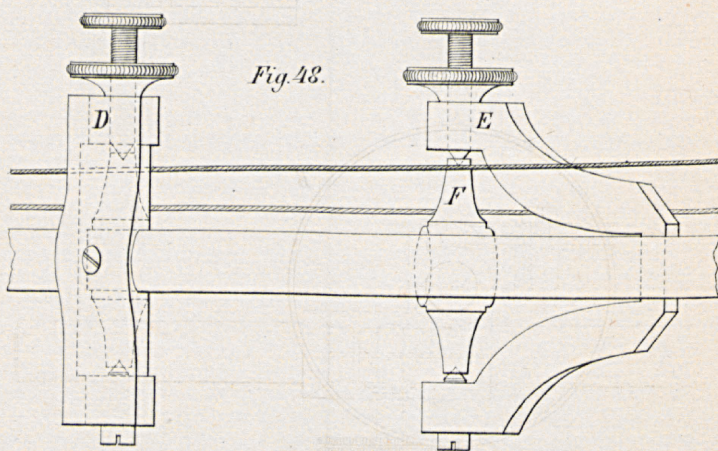
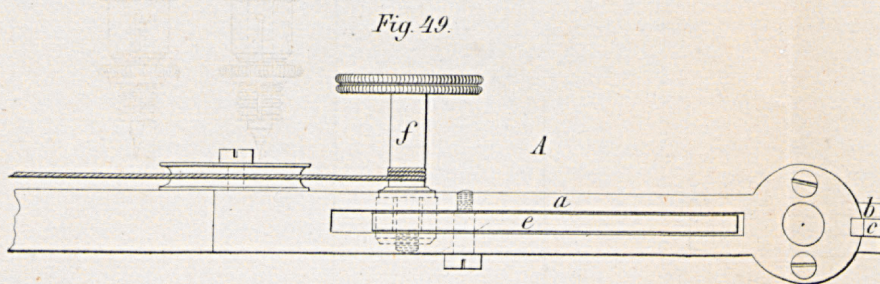
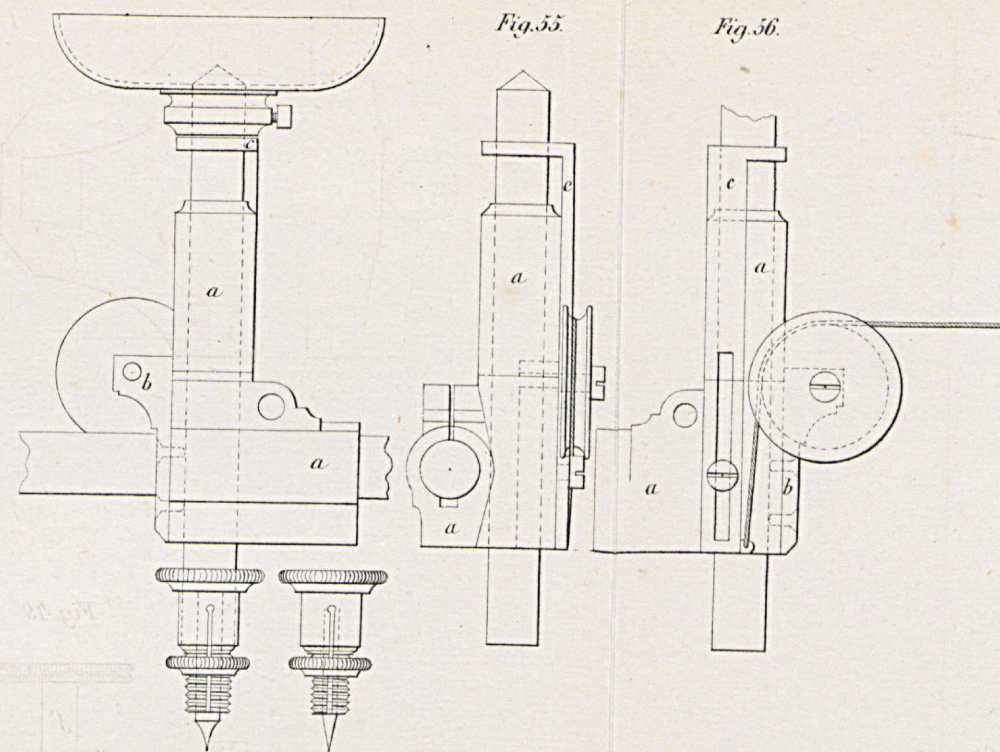
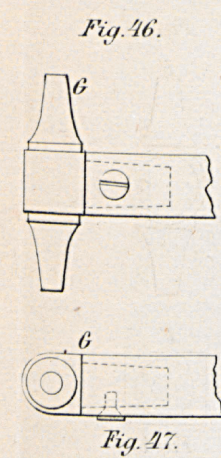
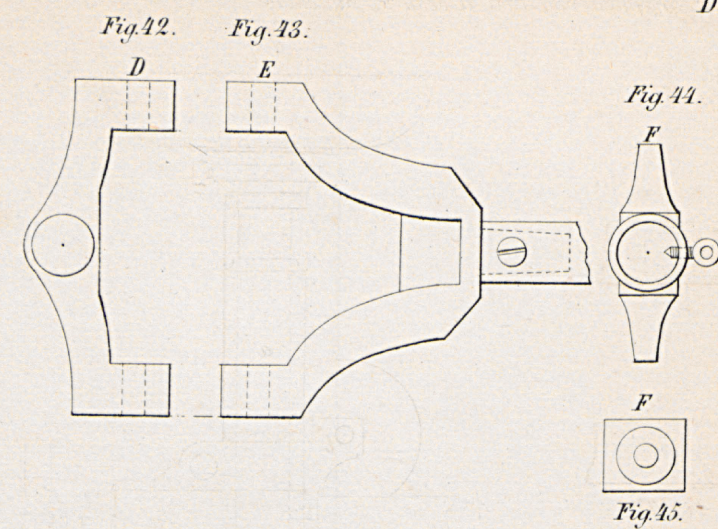
Fig. 25.



Goldschmid's schwebender Pantograph.







Eidigraph von Professor Wollaston in Edinburg.

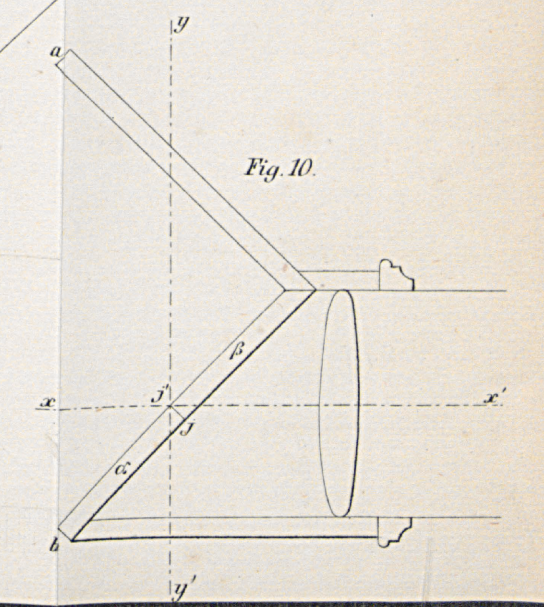
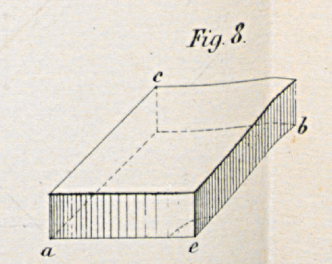
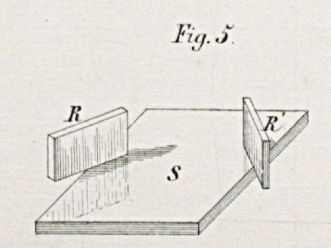
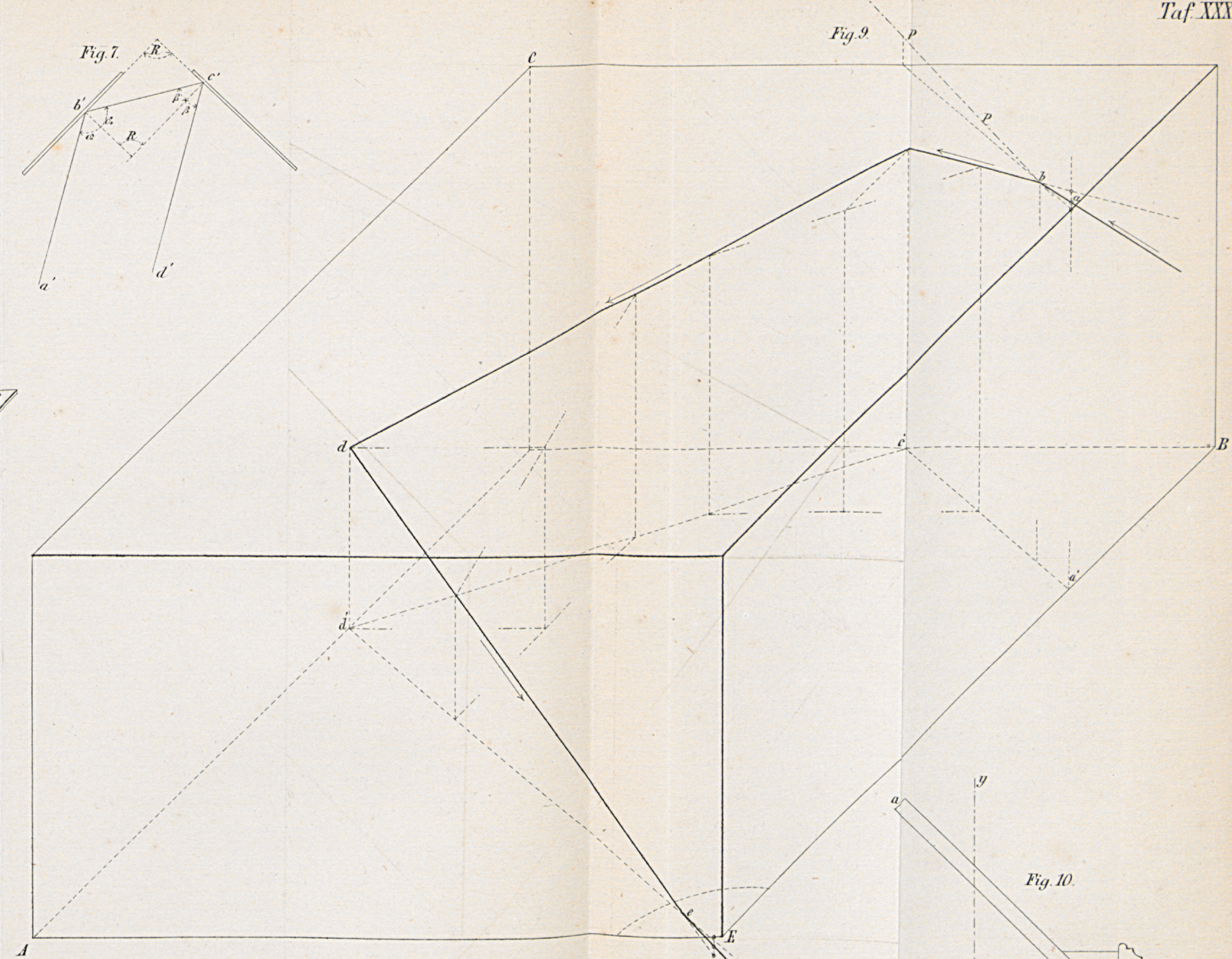
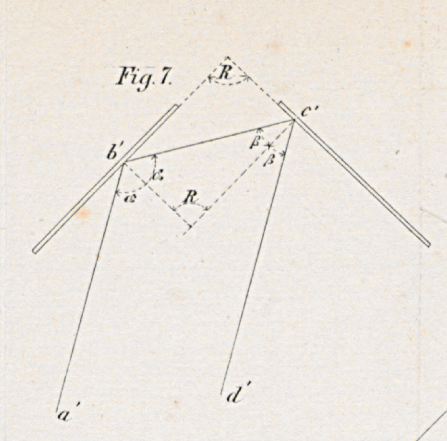
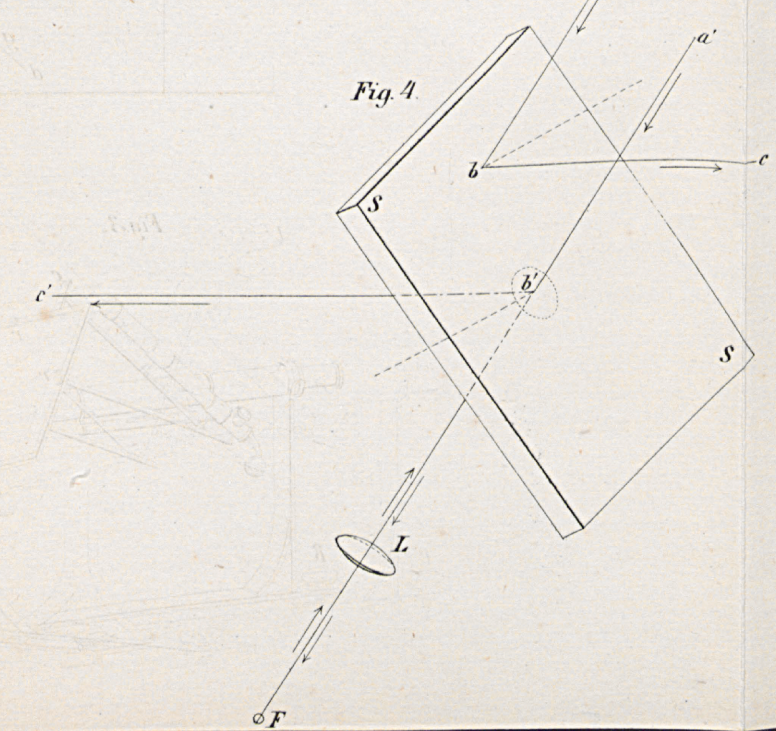
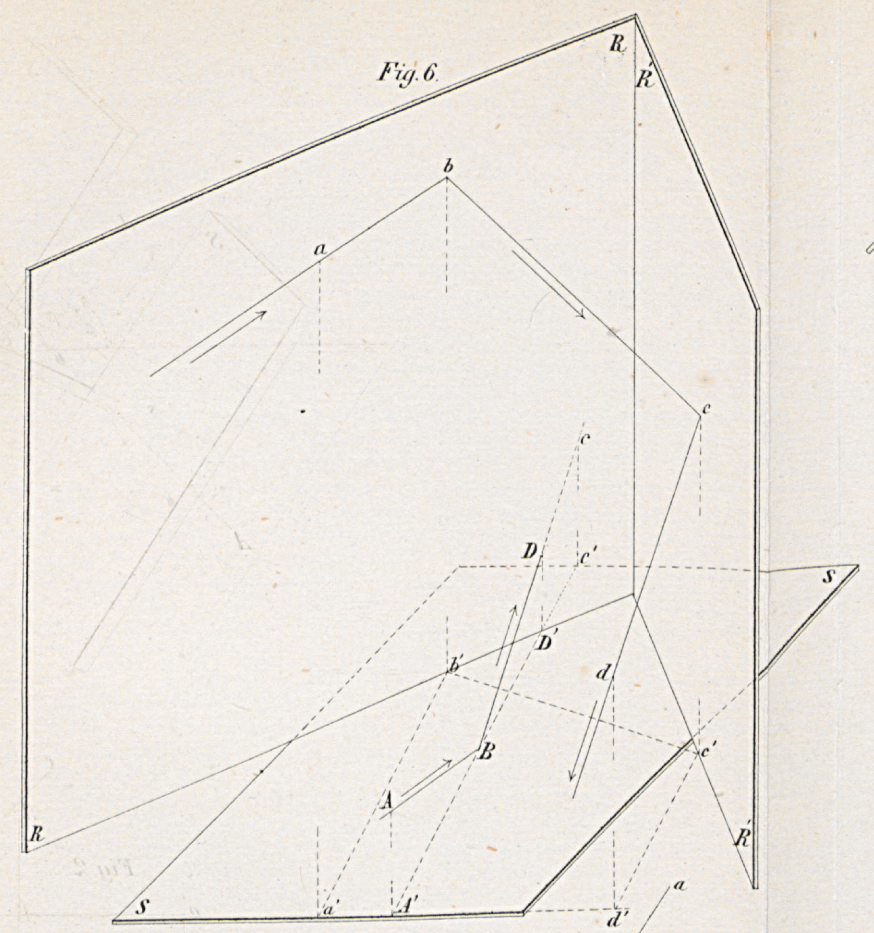
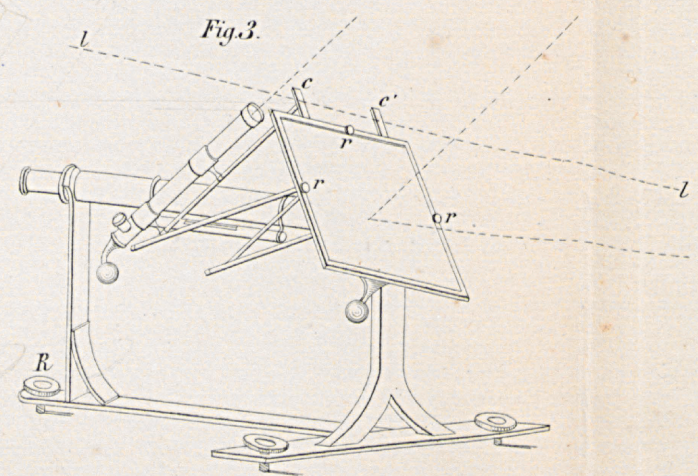
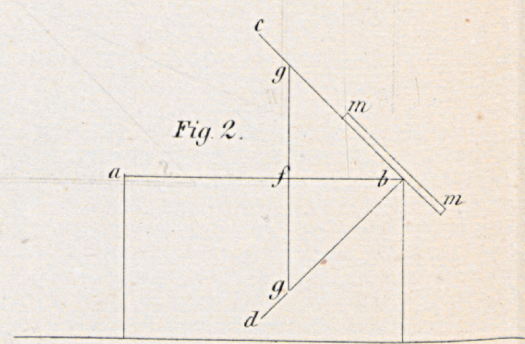
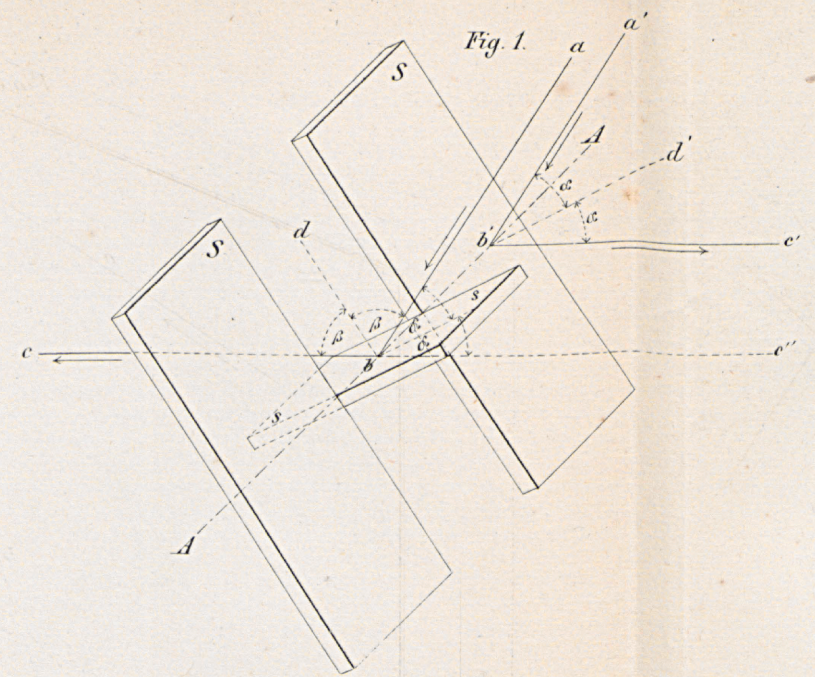


Fig. 11.

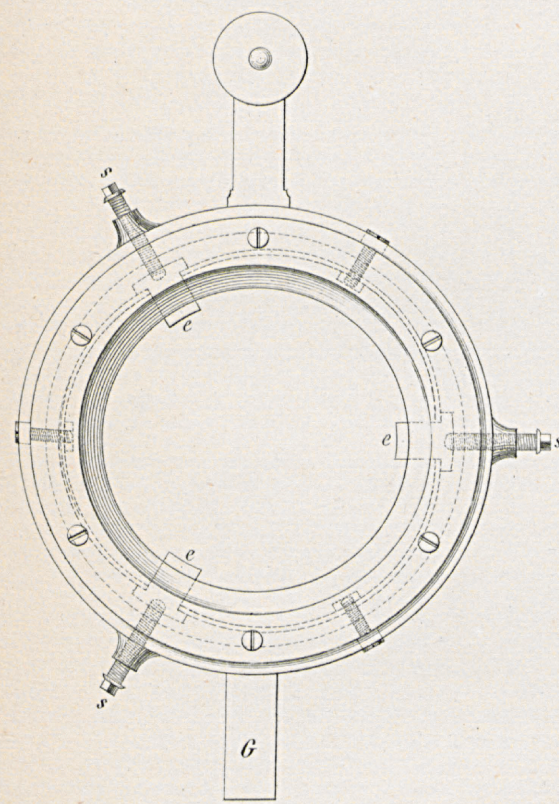


Fig. 12.

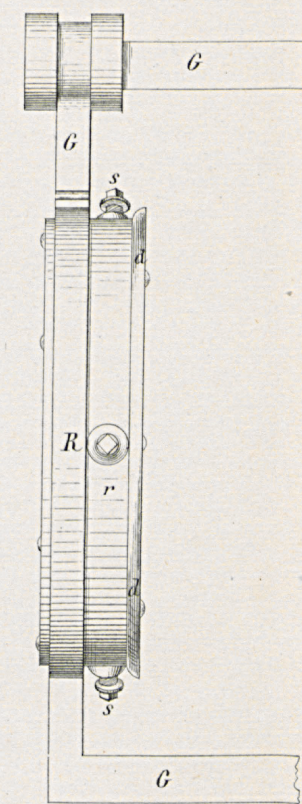


Fig. 13.

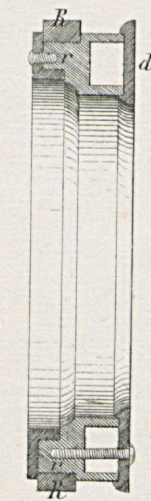


Fig. 14.

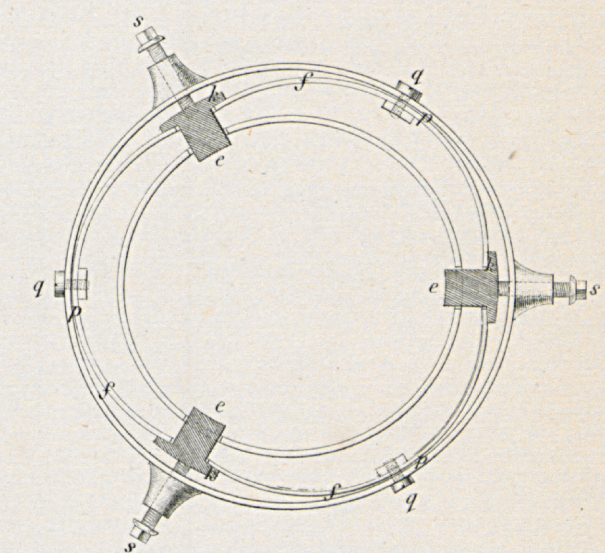
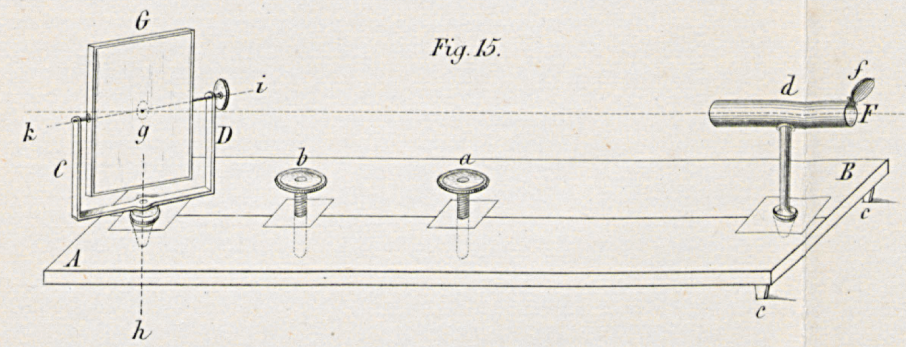


Fig. 15.



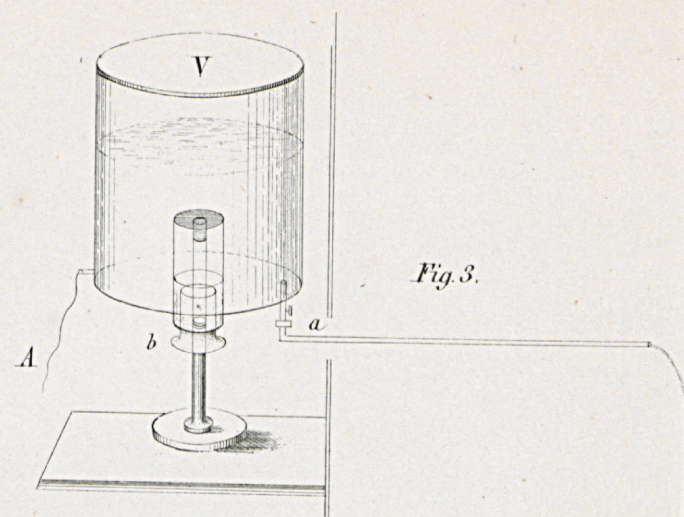


Fig. 3.

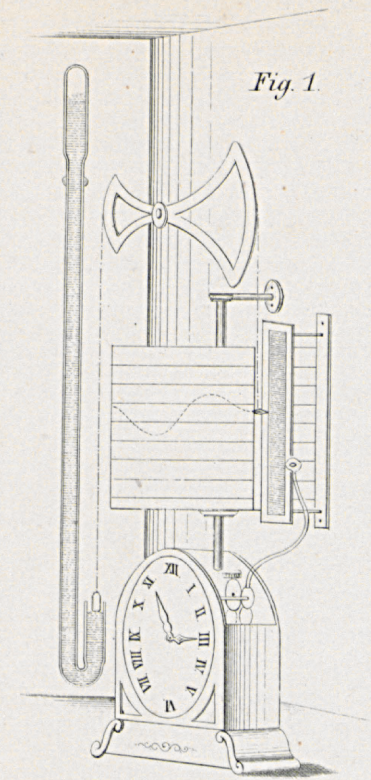


Fig. 1.

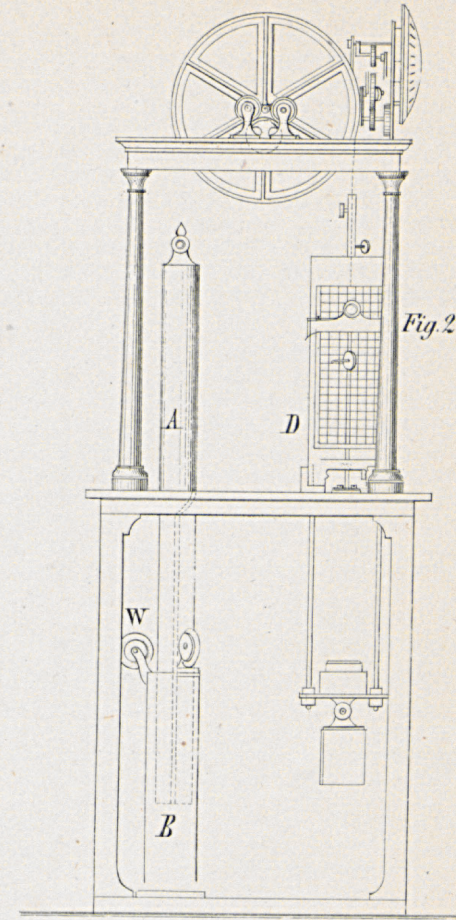


Fig. 2.

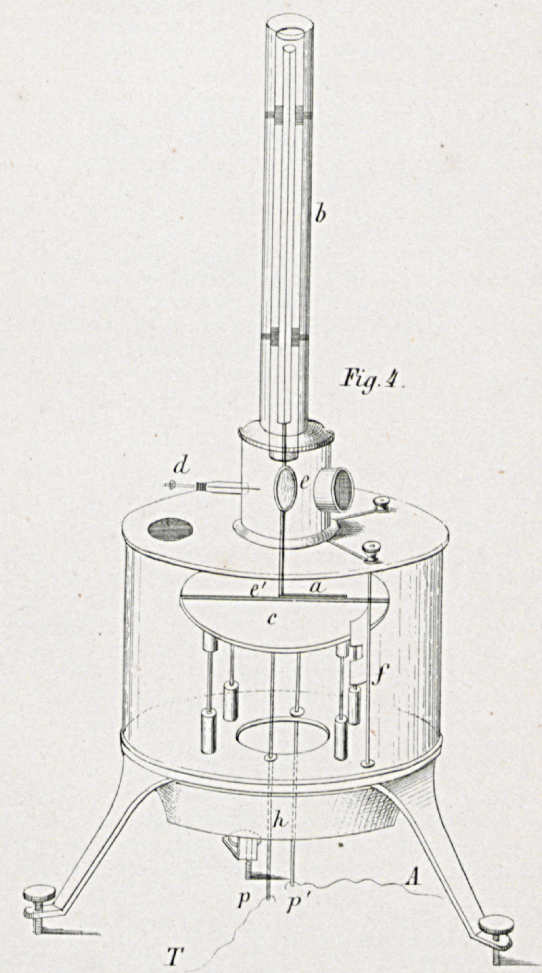


Fig. 4.

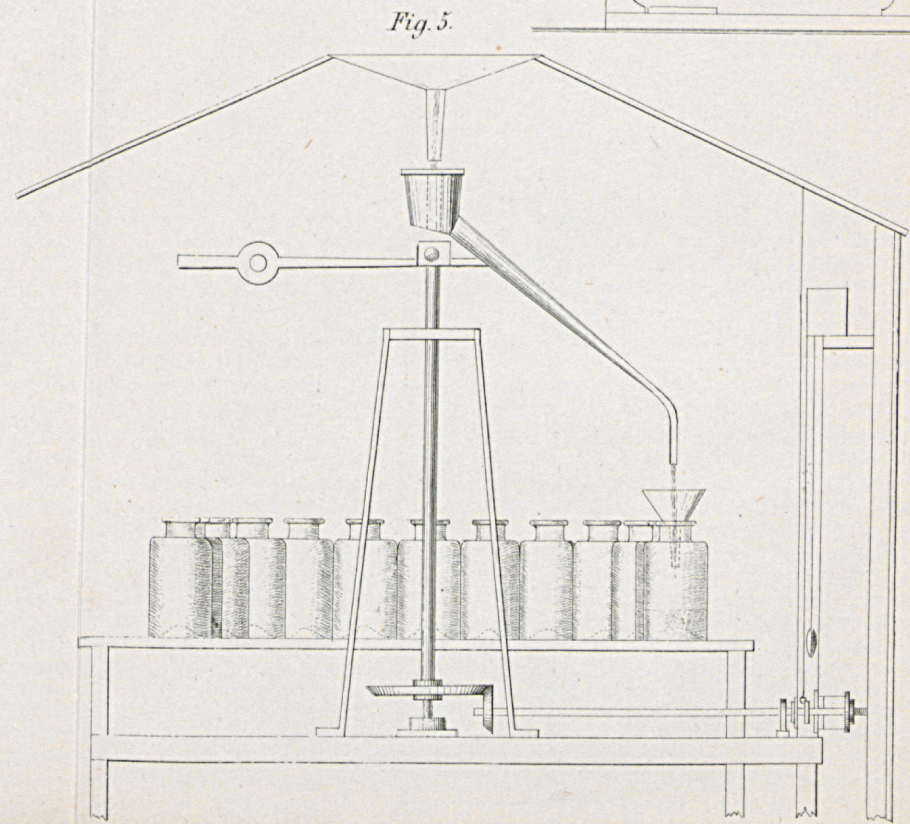


Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

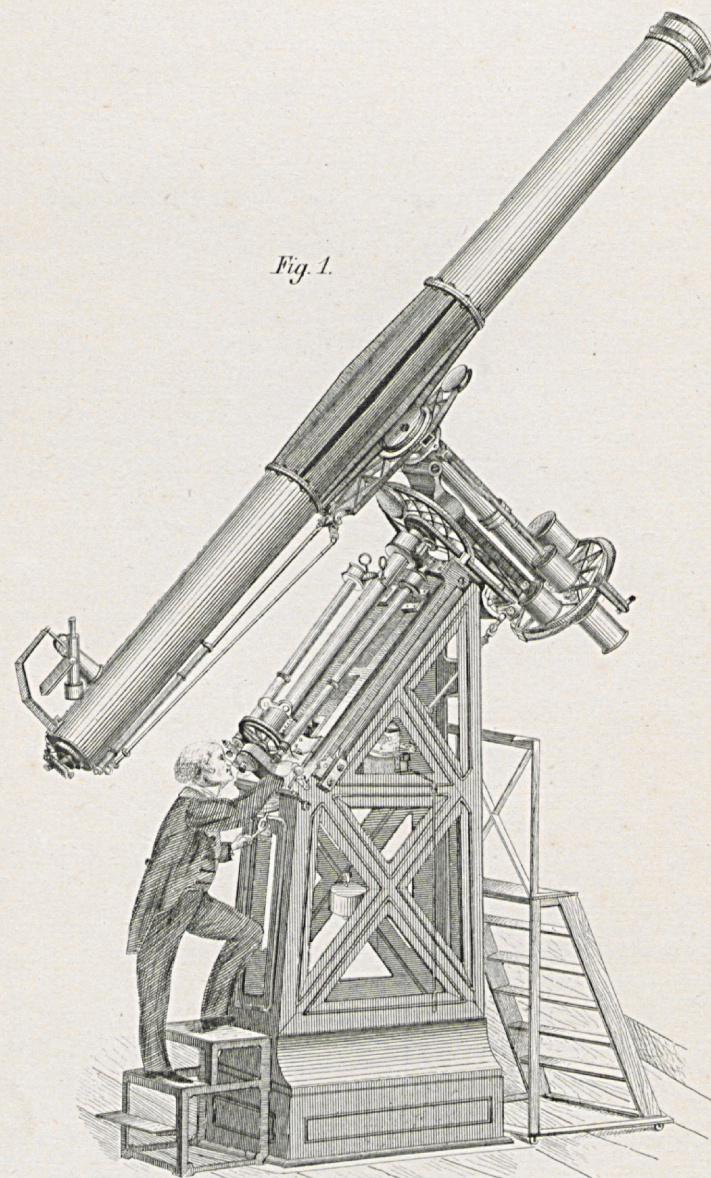


Fig. 2.

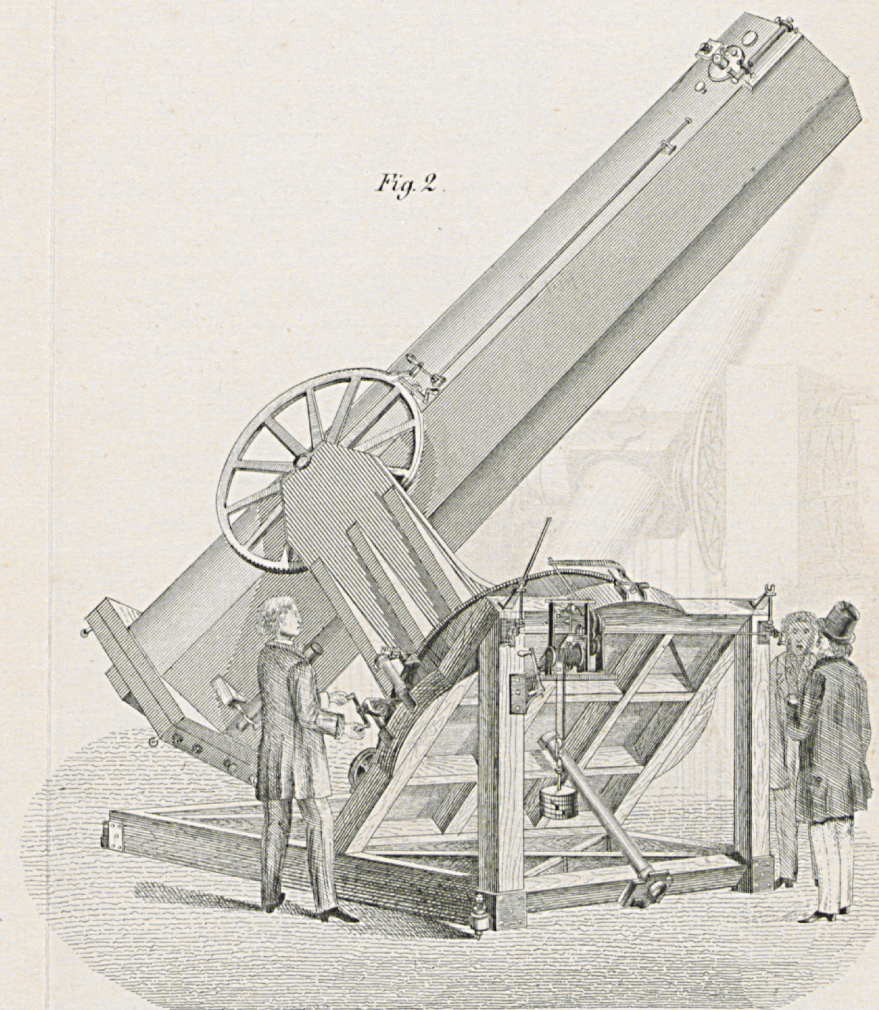


Fig. 3.

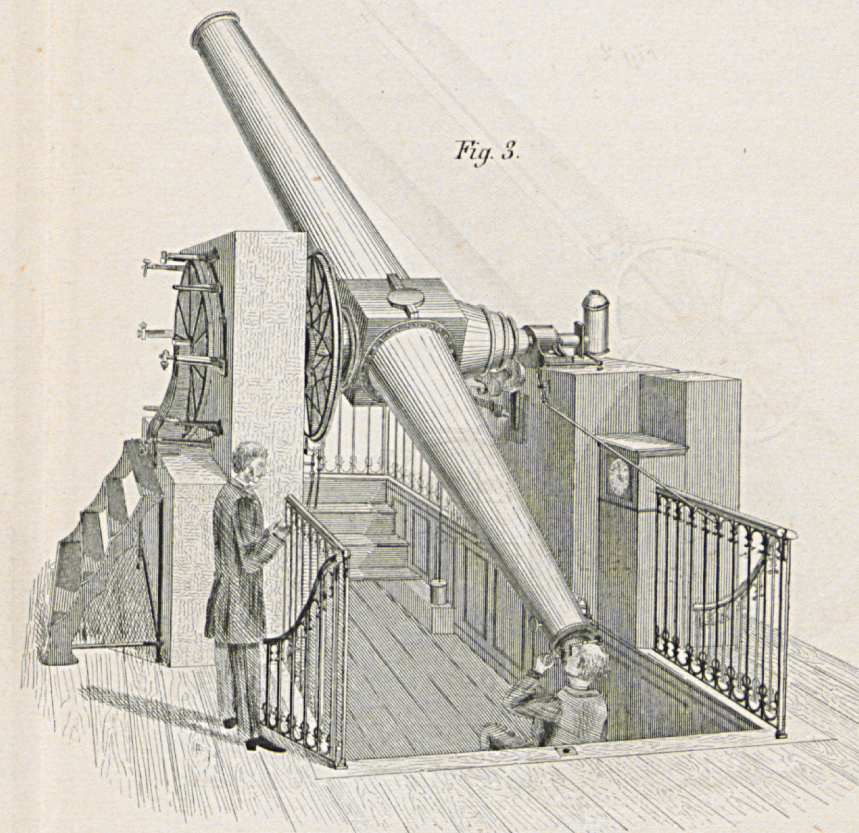
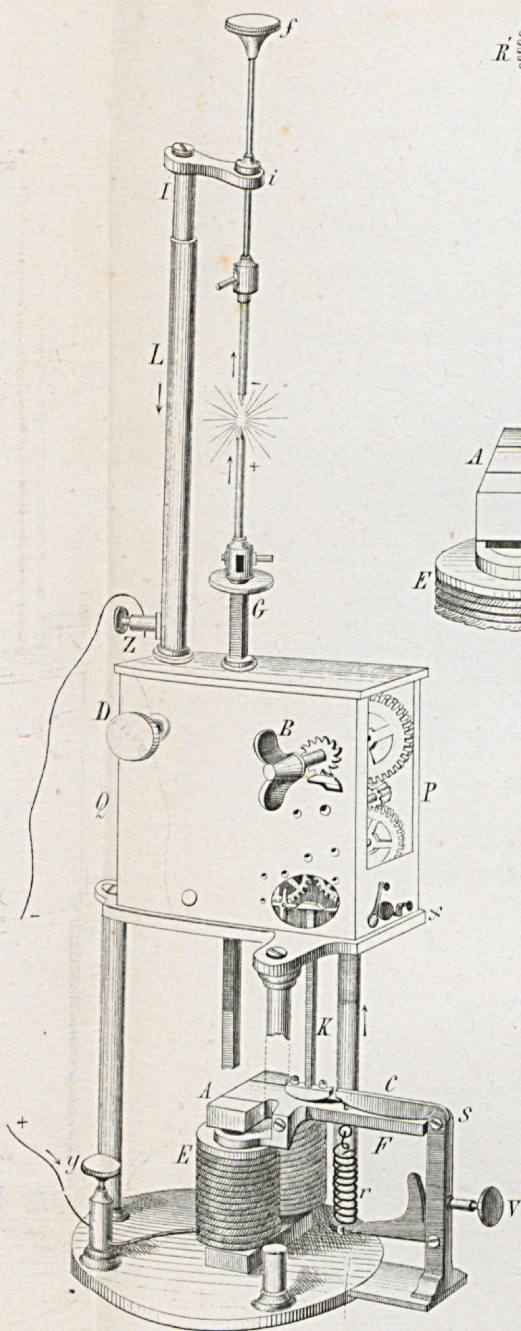


Fig. 1.



Foucault's Kohlenlicht-Regulator.

Fig. 2.

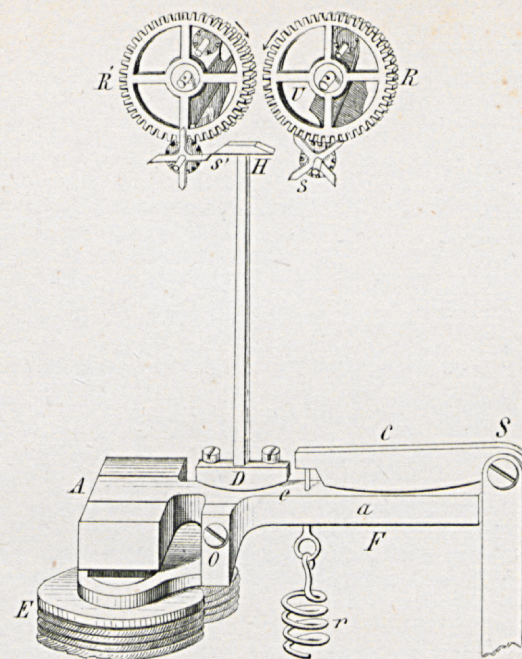
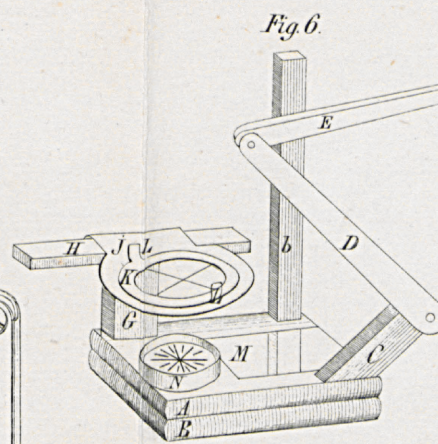


Fig. 6.



Braun's Nephoscop.

Fig. 3.

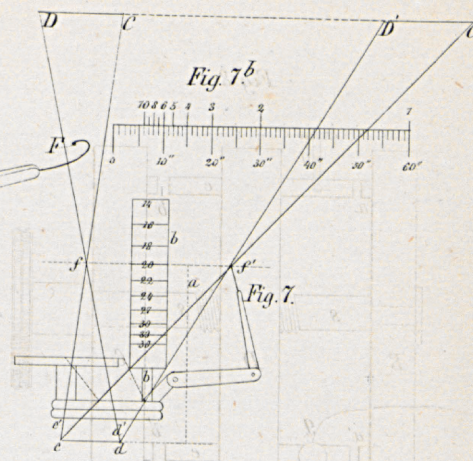
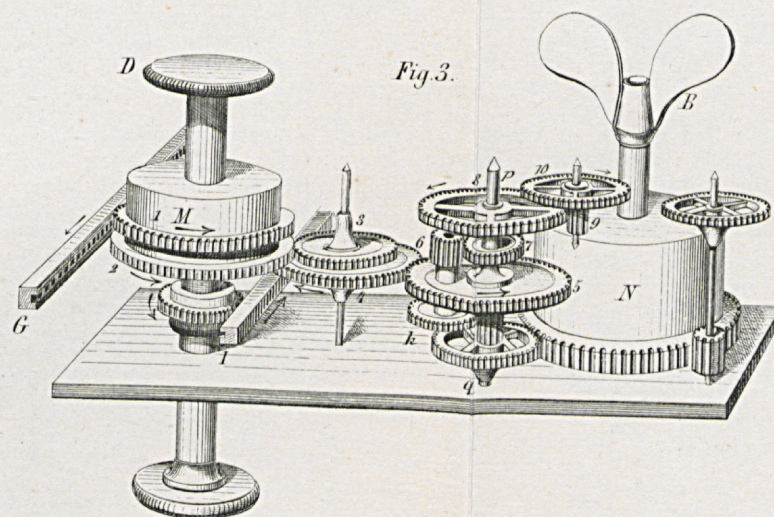


Fig. 7^b

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

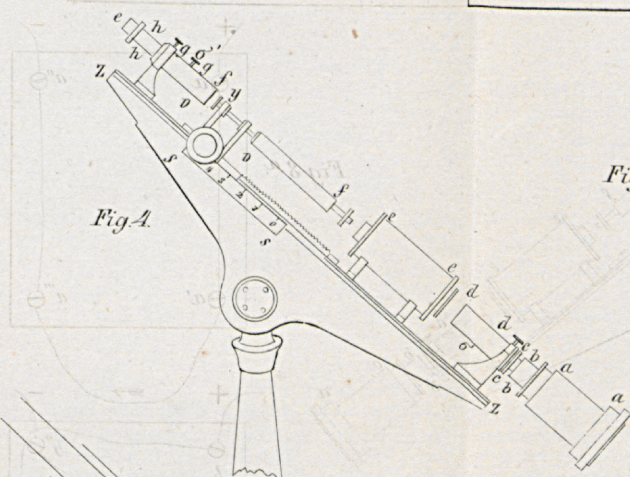
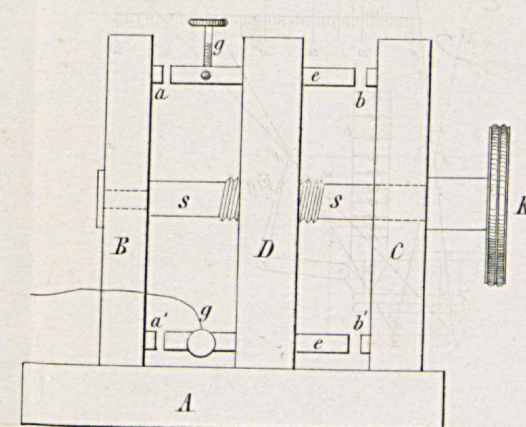


Fig. 4.

Fig. 8^a

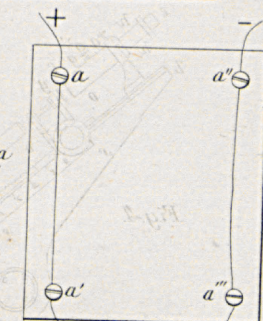


Fig. 8^b

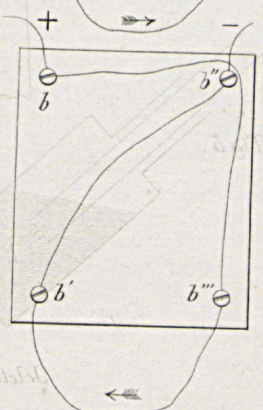
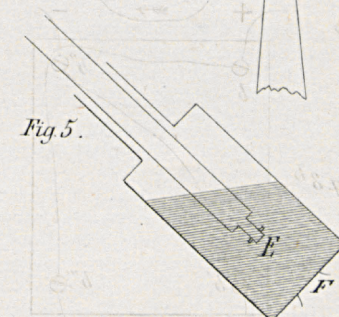


Fig. 5.



Jelet's Polarisations-Apparat.

Carl's Commutator